THE FINANCIAL POST

—OF CANADA—

A weekly newspaper aiming to present to the public in a popular manner, accurate information relating to the financial interests and legitimate investments of Canada.

OFFICE—10 FRONT STREET, EAST, TORONTO

VOL. I. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS. MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, JANUARY 19TH, 1907 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, $3.00. No.

THE WEST INDIA DISASTER

ITS RELATION TO THE CANADIAN FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

The Bank of Nova Scotia's Branch—The West India Electric Co.—Insurance Companies Not Hurt—The Earthquake Hazard.

In conjunction with the sympathy and assistance which the larger colony of the Empire will readily render to a younger sister, the disaster in Kingston, Jamaica, comes in for immediate consideration as to its effect on Canadian interests. The immediate lines of connection are the Bank of Nova Scotia, which has a branch in the city; the West India Electric Company, which controls the tramways, the electric lighting and power of Kingston; and Halifax commercial interests, which are concerned chiefly with the fish trade and the products of Jamaica.

The insurance companies will be only slightly affected. After the San Francisco calamity, the insurance companies in tropical countries reconsidered their propositions and a complete earthquake risk was defined with a higher premium to cover the seismic hazard. It is believed that in nearly every case the higher rates were refused, so that the loss to the fire insurance companies will be comparatively slight. In this respect the financial situation will not be troubled even proportionately as it was in the case of San Francisco.

Sentiment has a voice in everything, but a little instance of the Imperial sentiment which correlates throughout the Empire, may be mentioned even if it is only a bare financial fact. A firm of bond brokers in Toronto on Wednesday received a cable from a London correspondent accepting an offering, but asking if there would not be a shading of the price on account of the Kingston disaster. It is to be presumed the sentimental effect was considered. Such a cable to any alien country, even the United States, would have been entirely out of place.

The effect of the disaster is not, however, likely to be so widespread as the London bond buyer suggested. At this writing with no advices to hand, it is quite impossible to approximate the loss. Mr. W. A. Stavert, curator of the Ontario Bank for the Canadian Banking Association and Bank of Montreal, was the agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Kingston for several years. He knows it as a beautiful and wealthy city, but any estimate of the loss at present would be [illegible]. It might be £10,000,000 sterling. A St. Thomas despatch to the London Times says it will be about $10,000,000.

The Bank of Nova Scotia had up to Thursday night received only one cable to say that Mrs. McLeod, wife of the general manager, and the family, who have a winter residence outside the town were safe, and that the staff were unhurt. The location of the banking house is in the ruined district and it is presumed that the building is wrecked. It has been the custom of the Bank of Nova Scotia to keep a duplicate of the principal branch books at the head office, so that if the books in Kingston are destroyed, the liability ledger in Toronto will show the state of affairs in each account. The sheets of the liability ledger are mailed to the head office by every sailing and those of January seventh have been already received and it is possible that the sheets of the fourteenth may be on their way. The Bank of Nova Scotia has in this curious manner received a confirmation of their system in duplicating the essential features of their bank business.

The general manager, Mr. G. C. McLeod, left for New York on Thursday with the intention of sailing immediately to Jamaica. If in the meantime the cables bring reports warranting the action, a relief boat with supplies will be chartered from some more southerly port on the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. D. Waters, the superintendent of branches, believes that the physical loss to the bank will be small. The currency was chiefly in gold and silver and it is probable that the safes within the vaults would be intact. Assuming that the books were destroyed, the duplicate ledgers at the head office will give the essential details. It is probable that before this appears in print the Bank of Nova Scotia will have resumed business at Kingston; and they own a lot apart from the present building (which is leased) on which a new structure can be erected.

It cannot be expected in the absence of the insurance moneys which rehabilitated the San Francisco disaster, that the material interests will not suffer greatly for a time and losses on commercial business must ensue, but they will not make a heavy inroad and there are always compensating circumstances. The president of the Bank of Commerce, in relation to the San Francisco ruin, was able to state at the annual meeting that the bank had suffered practically no loss.

The West India Electric Company is in a somewhat different position. On Thursday night Mr. James Hutchinson, president, of Montreal, stated to The Financial Post that their cable advice so far was to the effect that their generating plant, which is twenty-four miles out of the city, was intact, but he has as yet received no information in regard to the transforming plant located in the city. He presumed that their tracks and wires were considerably damaged. The company has $600,000 bonds outstanding and the paid-up capital is $800,000. The company is still in a formative condition but has good prospects. At the end of 1905 it had a balance at credit of the surplus account of $142,883 and an overdraft at the Bank of Montreal of $23,426, which had been reduced from an amount of $58,288 in the previous year.

The Halifax ordinary trade with Jamaica will suffer, but may be compensated for greatly by the traffic in supplies.

The Union Bank of Halifax had made all arrangements to open a branch in Kingston.

NEW STOCK AT PAR

THE QUESTION OF RIGHTS TO EXISTING SHAREHOLDERS.

A Discussion of its Propriety—A Nice Point in Financial Ethics Called Forth by Some Objections.

"This house was mortgaged. Even the chair you are seated upon and the legs of it were under a chattel mortgage to build the C.P.R."

Such was the remark made by a well known gentleman of Montreal who now occupies a house belonging to one of the pioneer organizers of the Canadian Pacific, and who is now a peer of the realm.

Northern Pacific in the early eighties was not merely at zero. It was under an assessment that reduced it to a minus quantity.

Union Pacific shares were also a negative quantity.

Query: What reward has the man who built the railway—in other words, the shareholder?

Is he not entitled to some compensation for the years of doubt and sometimes of disaster, by which his good money has been imperilled?

What is to be his guerdon for his confidence in the future and his determination to develop a new country or infant resources to which his money has contributed?

These questions have been called forth by an article appearing in one of the Wall Street financial dailies in reference to the issue of new stock at par to the existing shareholders at times when the market prices of the shares were at high premiums. The argument was repeated by more than one Canadian daily newspaper with C. P. R. and Toronto Electric Light Company as their text. It was urged that companies which had enjoyed Government assistance or which were serving public utilities should not follow the usual practice which obtains in the financial world of offering new stock to shareholders at a price far below its market value.

In the case of C. P. R. the point might appear very apposite for the reason that when C. P. R. begins to pay ten per cent. on its capital, the Government has a right to supervise and control its freight rates. It was argued that the issuing of new capital at "watered" prices therefore postponed fictitiously the point at which the Government could intervene.

It is rather a nice point in financial ethics. The practice is one which has become time-honored and which relies for its support on human nature. "We must do something for our shareholders" is a pretty fair maxim among the governing powers of joint stock companies. When the directors depart from this precept, trouble and disaster frequently arise. As long as the trust rights and the fiduciary interest of the owners of a property are considered by the trustees, the interests are usually safe.

There are many things in this material world which would be ordered differently if human nature were also ordered differently.

In a private firm it is not usual to invite outsiders into a business on the same terms as the men who have spent sometimes blood or its equivalent, and generally treasure without its equivalent. The shareholders of a company should be regarded in the same light as individual partners and the methods of stock issues are those which have been found most convenient in many years of trial, and best adapted to the preservation of vested rights.

Regulation of rates for common carriers, and taxation of companies must proceed on broad principles apart from individual methods of financing. The remedy is not to be found in passing laws which may fit particular cases and be quite inoperative in other cases. If stock has been watered for the benefit of shareholders, the liquid body need not necessarily prevent constitutional navigation.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY.

The Earnings Continue to Increase—Prospects for the Year 1907.

The earnings of Canadian Tractions have shown remarkable increases in the last three years and none more so than Montreal's road, which, by reason of its ownership of the Park and Island Railway and the Terminal Company, now enjoys exclusive rights in and about the City of Montreal.

For the year ending September 30th, 1906, the company, after paying 10 per cent. dividends, carried forward in the profit and loss account a surplus of $207,000. An examination of the balance sheet reveals the fact that the suspense account was increased by $48,000 from monthly earnings, before the final division of profits. As nothing was received from either the Park and Island or the Terminal, the expense of carrying these securities representing a disbursement of $1,500,000 at 6 per cent., or $90,000, was borne by the year's net earnings. These make a surplus of $345,000 or nearly 5 per cent. on the common stock, or a total for the year of 15 per cent.

The gross earnings continue to increase on a scale equal to, or larger than, last year, and it may be safely assumed that the present year will show a net increase at least equal to that of last year, viz., $130,000. This means between 16½ per cent and 17 per cent. on the common stock.

The main franchise expires in August, 1922, having sixteen years to run. Many of the smaller franchises obtained from adjoining municipalities, some of which are now important parts of the City of Montreal, have considerably longer to run, and the company, thereby, is in a very strong position and is likely to obtain, in the near future, an extension for an additional 20 to 25 years.

Renewals are being made out of the earnings and the company is pushing these ahead in a most energetic manner, having completed up to date from 60 to 65 per cent. of this work. Should the road be taken over by the city at the expiration of the franchise, a large proportion of the cost of this work will be repaid the company, as increased cost of the original construction, owing to the fact that the road is now being re-laid on concrete foundations with heavy rails and more expensive material generally.

Nothwithstanding the immense gain in gross earnings and the increased efficiency, we notice that the ratio of operating expense to earnings is slightly more than in 1900, and it is, therefore, evident that the company is pursuing a very liberal policy towards the operating department.

From 1900 up to the time of the present issue of stock, the company has made but two new issues of capital, viz., $1,000,000 stock and $1,500,000 bonds, the latter for the purpose of financing the acquired suburban roads. As the earnings have increased in this time about $4,000 per day, it would appear that the company's action has been extremely conservative.

THE BOND MARKET.

It Shows More Life Than Expected—British Buyers Are Taking Notice.

The demand for bonds shows a slight improvement during the past week and the market is by no means in the depths of dullness. The city of Toronto 3½ per cent. debentures advertised by Wood, Gundy & Co. in the first number af The Financial Post, to yield 4.20 per cent., were all quickly sold. The Royal Securities Co. had an active demand for city of Montreal fours. In summarizing the situation and the demand from Great Britiain, Mr. E. R. Wood, of the Dominion Securities Co., said:

Of all bonds issued in Canada during the past three years the destination has been:

	1906
Canada	$23,304,908
Great Britain	26,263,700
United States	4,116,350
	$53,967,008
	1905.
Canada	$35,149,921
Great Britain	85,621,395
United States	9,256,782
	$134,674,531
Canada	$24,235,247
Great Britain	2,564,500
United States	8,354,500
	$35,174,247

These figures show the great and growing importance of England as a market for Canadian bonds. The year 1905 was exceptional. If the large Government guaranteed Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway issues arranged especially for English investors, and the special Rio Tramway issues, amounting in all to about $80,000,000 be taken from the total of that year, $53,677,075 remains to represent the normal issue, or almost exactly the amount for 1906, and of this amount it is estimated $20,621,395 was taken by the English market. The sales in the English market excluding extraordinary issues, then stand: 1904, $2,584,000; 1905, $20,621,395; 1906, $26,109,350.

With enormous natural resources and with the insufficient capital fund of a country really new in its economic development, Canada is bound for years to be a debtor nation. Though capital resources of the United States will doubtless assist to a considerable degree, that country is still a large borrower, and, therefore, capital beyond Canada's own resources must come from England, and the continent.

A JANUARY SURPRISE.

A New Bank's Undignified Departure A Curious Method of Getting Deposits.

"The January surprise sale" of Philip Jamieson, of Toronto, an enterprising ready-made clothing establishment, came to hand as a genuine surprise to some people. The readers of last Saturday's daily papers were informed that arrangements had been made with the Farmers' Bank to open savings accounts for all those who made purchases at the store, and that anyone buying five dollars' worth would be entitled to have opened for them by the Jamieson firm a savings account for one dollar. Larger purchases were to be rewarded in progressive ratio. A neat facsimile of the Farmers' Bank passbook was included in the advertisement. There was a stipulation that the amount of the savings deposit should not be withdrawn immediately.

This matter is mentioned without any desire to cast a reflection on the progressive proprietor of the clothing store. It is unfortunate that any bank, however young and anxious, should have made itself a vehicle for a proceeding so undignified. The idea has been borrowed from the United States, and had already been offered to and refused by at least three other banks in Toronto. In the rush for business and the competition for deposits, banks have made novel departures, but this present one seems to have reached a point which cannot but be fraught with much detriment both to the prestige of the bank which undertakes it and the popular opinion which every institution appealing to the public should regard and should preserve within the limits of propriety.

Such an arrangement is to be entirely differentiated from efforts to receive legitimate deposits. The basis of the consideration is not the desire to save money, but the belief that the advertiser is offering something for nothing. Credit is at all times a delicate subject and there should be some standard for its preservation. If the banks are not the prime movers in preserving its principles, they will be in the end the greatest sufferers.

This proceeding must be one of "the up-to-date methods" which the general manager of the Farmers' Bank advertises.

CARS SHORT IN WEST

FIVE MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT LESS THAN 1906 INSPECTED.

The Heavy Cattle Shipments—The Ranches Are Prospering—The Cattle Trade and Coal Strike Causes of Car Shortage—The Rise in Lumber.

Winnipeg, Jan. 14, 1907.

The inadequate way in which the railroads have been able to handle the grain crop of 1906 in western Canada, is easily accounted for, now that four months of the crop year of 1906-7 have passed.

At the end of December, 1906, five million less bushels of wheat had been inspected than for the same period last year, although the crop was larger than the 1905 crop, and the elevator capacity greatly increased.

The railway officials account for their inability to cope with the 1906 crop, as entirely due to the car shortage.

On Dec. 12, 1906, navigation closed on the great lakes, with the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur practically empty.

From Sept. 1, 1906, to Dec. 12, 1906, the number of cars shipped was 2,443 less than for the corresponding period of 1905.

By the New Year the crop of Manitoba was well cleaned up but in Saskatchewan, the marketing of the crop was but fairly started, and it is generally acknowledged that the crop of 1906 will not be marketed until the crop of 1907 is ready for transportation.

Causes of the Car Shortage.

The car shortage in western Canada is due to two very important conditions.

1. The heavy cattle shipments.
2. The coal famine.

The year 1906 stands out easily as the greatest cattle year the west has ever known. Over [illegible] head of cattle of all kinds have arrived and been distributed from the Winnipeg yards, and of these over [illegible] have been exported to Great Britain, an increase of over 26,000 head for the year.

The price of cattle from the point of shipment is about [illegible] per head, which means a value of over four millions to the ranchers.

An average of over $47.72 was paid for some 50,000 head of these cattle, or more than half the export.

During the month of August exceptionally favorable rains placed the cattle ranches of the western plains in a most nourishing physical state. About the first of October it was apparent to the exporters that the cattle were in splendid condition for shipment. At about the same time there was a rise of two cents per pound in the price of beef on the London and Liverpool markets and the cattle men of Alberta at once began to look for ocean accommodation.

There was an enormous demand upon the railways for cars to carry the cattle to the seaports, just at a time when the grain men of western Canada were calling upon the railroads for cars to carry their grain to the lake ports.

This condition of affairs is most unusual and it is seldom that the cattle are ready for shipment, when the grain crop is in the first stages of transportation.

That the coal famine was a large factor in the car shortage is due to the strike in the Lethbridge mines.

In previous years the supply of coal (to last until the end of November when the crop movement is suspended for the winter months) is usually all hauled out from the mines during the summer months. When the grain crop is ready for shipment, fuel has been well distributed over all three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

On account of the strike a very small quantity of coal was taken out during the summer. When the grain was ready for marketing, the Canadian Pacific Railway had to rush cars to the coal mines, to draw fuel to the prairie inhabitants, before the throes of a severe winter, subjected them to untold hardships.

To-day the fuel famine in the west is being severely felt and many farmers have been compelled to pull down sheds and fences, to supply themselves with fuel, in order to keep from freezing.

It is fortunate that the elevator capacity has been greatly increased during the past year. The returns from the warehouse commissioner's office show 141 new elevators erected during the year in the west. The total capacity of each will hardly go below 30,000 bushels, which would mean an increase of 4,230,000 bushels, or a total interior capacity of 35,553,200 bushels.

There are 510 elevators this year, against 413 last year. The majority this year have been erected along the Canadian Northern Railway or along the Great Northern lines. There are now 921 elevators on the Canadian Pacific Ry., and 289 on the Canadian Northern.

Grain Growers' Grain Company Reinstated.

The Winnipeg grain and produce exchange has started the New Year by raising the boycott against the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and reinstating them as members of the grain exchange.

Grain Growers were suspended from the exchange because of their co-operative system of dividing profits, and for not adhering to the rule of the exchange by which one cent per bushel margin is charged on all grain transactions with the farmers, in order to insure the grain men transacting business at a profit. The grain exchange have also amended their by-laws, so that where, previously, a council appointed by the exchange had the right to suspend members of the exchange, for infraction of the by-laws; now, any firm or corporation may appeal to a general meeting of all members of the grain exchange, who will decide whether the action of the council is to be upheld or not.

The action of the grain exchange is looked upon in some quarters as a case of "the coon coming down." It is a last resort to appease the fiery indignation of the farmers and general public, also in a measure, if possible, to mitigate a possible adverse decision about to be handed out in the courts in regard to Messrs. Love, Gage and McHugh, whose case has been sent to a higher court by Hon. P. M. Daly, police magistrate.

Progress of Winnipeg.

Some idea of the progress Winnipeg is parison of her building permits, issued making may be gathered from a comduring 1906, with the permits issued in Toronto for the same year.

Last year the building improvements in Winnipeg involved an expenditure equal to $127 per head of her population, or $12,760,450.

Toronto's per capita figures were $47, and the total $13,250,000.

In Winnipeg the number of permits for the year were 3,508, and the number of new buildings 4,176.

Toronto's building permits were 3,438; number of buildings erected, 4,709.

The population of Toronto is about 300,000; Winnipeg's population, 100,000.

Per capita comparisons in bank clearings betw[illegible] a good [illegible] as the [illegible]

Toro[illegible]

Winni[illegible] 064

Amo[illegible] 55,914 5,045

October

[illegible] costly buildings for which [illegible] have been issued in Winnipeg during 1906, are: Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, on Lombard St., $500,000; Walker theatre, $200,000; Osler, Hammond & Nanton, on the northwest corner of Portage Ave. and Main St., $200,000, and new Imperial Bank of Canada, about $200,000.

Real Estate.

An important sale in real estate took place this week, when 444 acres in the vicinity of the new Grand Trunk Pacific shops, were sold for $200 an acre, to a syndicate of well known local barristers.

The property consists of section 2, 3, 10, 4E, and 124 acres of section 24, 10, 4E.

The T. Eaton Co. report their business increasing so rapidly that after adding two stories to their Winnipeg building last year, they are again preparing to enlarge their floor space. By the end of the year they expect to have 112,000 additional square feet of floor space. They start on first of February to tear down the houses adjoining their building to make room for the new addition.

Rise in Lumber.

On 1st January the B.C. Lumber Mills Association and the Mountain Dealers Lumber Association raised the price of lumber $1 for low grade lumber and $3 for high grade lumber. Mr. D. C. Cameron, president and manager of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, is reported as placing the rise in lumber as due to three causes:

1. The settlement and development of the country affecting the dominant question of supply and demand.
2. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of skilled men for the woods.
3. The excessive depths of the snow in all parts of the country. In sympathy with the rise in lumber, the local dealers have appointed a committee to revise the price lists of material in Winnipeg, so as to allow the local dealers on the new list a percentage above the coast dealers' prices.

SECURITY REVIEW.

Northern Ohio Traction.

The net earnings of Northern Ohio Traction for December, 1906, were $59,432 compared with $48,184 in 1905. The net earnings for the year were $696,497, an increase of $42,357 over the previous year. The surplus has increased at the end of 1906 from $182,636 to $213,323.

Toledo Railway.

The net earnings for 1906 were $975,837, an increase of $35,375 over 1905. The surplus after payment of fixed charges is $466,230, as compared with $430,155 last year. The increase in December net earnings was $1,228, the snow and tax payments being responsible for a lesser investment than in other months.

Twin City.

Twin City has been declining and closes several points below last week. That the bill introduced in the Minnesota legislature to reduce railroad fares cannot affect the rights of the Twin City company is claimed by the directors. The stock's decline was probably in sympathy with the list and particularly with Soo Common, in both which there are a number of Minneapolis interests.

Dominion Coal.

The most encouraging announcement of the week was the statement of Mr. James Ross, that he would leave the power to settle the steel and coal dispute with his board of directors while he was abroad. Mr. E. R. Wood, a director of the Dominion Steel Company, and representative of Senator Cox as well as himself was in consultation with Mr. Ross prior to the latter's departure. It would be a most unfortunate occurrence if this dispute were to drag along in the courts over a term of years, which would be the most inevitable result if the determination to disagree were persisted in.

B.C. Packers.

The directors of the British Columbia Packers' Association have declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. for the half-year ending May 20, 1905, payable January 31. Books close January 21 to 31. The last previous dividend was 7 per cent.

Smelters.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 1-2 per cent. has been declared on Consolidated Mining and Smelting stock for the quarter ending December 31 last. It is payable to holders of record January 23.

Bank of New Brunswick.

This conservative institution which pays twelve per cent. on its capital of $706,280 is evidently affected by the prevailing desire and need for expansion. It has applied for the listing of its stock on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges.

THE SECURITY REVIEW

EASIER MONEY COUNTERACTED BY NEW ISSUES.

Much of the Capital for Refunding Purposes—A Likely Level—Notes on Some Leading Canadian Stocks.

The relief in money has come sooner than expected but the large issues that are overhanging the market are exercising a great check on any enthusiasm. In Wall street the feeling is bearish; everyone seems disgusted [illegible] is a large short interest, so the market has probably reached its low point. At any rate it is on a level from which a rise can easily originate. The effect of the new issue proposals have probably been discounted during the past week. The newspapers have enlarged on the sensational magnitude and point out that offerings to shareholders and in process of sale amounts as follows:

Northern Pacific stock	$93,000,000
Great Northern stock	60,000,000
Norfolk & Western conv. bonds	14,000,000
C.C.C. & St. L. stock	10,000,000
Seaboard Air Line bonds ...	7,000,000
St. Paul stock	100,000,000
Total	$284,000,000

Also that the following amount has been authorized, but not yet offered, $536,000,000; and that authority has been asked for by the directors to issue, Pennsylvania stock and bonds, $200,000,000; Atchison stock and bonds, $100,000,000, which, added to the other two classes, makes a grand total of $1,120,000,000.

It must be considered, however, that in many of the proposed issues, the expenditure will be spread over a long term of [illegible] also that a large port[illegible]g is for refunding pu[illegible] the case of Pennsylvania 4½ per c[illegible]06, come due in [illegible] be provided for [illegible]200,000 convertible [illegible]nds must possess [illegible] stock to answer the conversion whenever it may be effected, $50,000,000 of stock must also be authorized. Thus one-half of the $200,000,000 Pennsylvania bugbear is eliminated by one transaction, really affecting the money market very slightly. The same reasoning holds good in regard to New York Central, Union Pacific and several other large issues. The balance that will be applied to new construction argues a great confidence in the future on the part of the best authorities in the U.S., viz., the railway executives.

The market tendency is still, however, a puzzle. [illegible] look as if it might be a good time for men who have money in the bank to buy.

On the Canadian exchanges the week has been marked by extreme dullness. Mackays and Rios have shown the most activity. C.P.R., which is ruled from London, has been fairly steady and closes a little better than a week ago.

The following information is gathered from the most authoritative sources accessible:

Canadian Pacific.

"Absolute rot," said a director of the C.P.R. to The Financial Post, "there will be no new issues of C.P.R. for some time. We have $30,000,000 in the bank and don't need any money." The Wall Street and Montreal liars have been somewhat rampant over C.P.R. new issues this week. It is quite unnecessary to suggest new rights or increased dividends, but after the denial of an issue of common stock, the Wall Street paragrapher, in order to let his mendacity down easily, proposes an issue of debenture stock. Canada Northwest Land and Hudson's Bay have been distributing some of their surplus land sales. C.P.R., the greatest land company in America, cannot always offer only the interest on the profits from lands, but in the meantime the surplus profits places the company in a very happy position with reference to ready cash.

Sao Paulo.

Those interested in this company are referred to an article on another page regarding Brazilian exchange. This undertaking may be considered as within the tropical earthquake belt. Otherwise the prospects are most roseate and the earnings are ready at any time for another increase in the dividend rate.

Dominion Steel.

The re-organization of the company's bonded indebtedness and capital is a subject that must be considered in the nearest future. An adjustment would probably injure no one's interests. The demand for steel rails during the next six years is a most inviting prospect. The U.S. Steel Corporation may locate in Canada, but there is room for everyone.

Hudson's Bay Company.

All northwest land companies show a decided falling-off in December sales. While the price per acre rules high, purchases are few. It was the disappointing acreage sold in December added to the very quick rise in the prices of the stock that reduced Bays to £110½ from a previous high point of £130. The sales for the nine months ending Dec. 31 were £250,600 as opposed to £320,800 for the previous period last year. Cash receipts for the nine months were £250,600, compared with £213,500 in 1905.

Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway Co.

The earnings for the year 1906 of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company are $884,206.80, as compared with $594,874.64 for 1905. The net earnings are $531,605.20, as compared with $350,322.80, an increase of 51 per cent.

The line is now completed within a few miles of Milwaukee and runs through a remarkably prosperous and populous country.

Rios.

Rio de Janeiros have been very active this week and the earthquake sentiment appears to have had no effect. One advantage possessed by tropical tractions is that they have no snow blockades to contend with. The demand for Rios from London was said to be strong. It is thought the property has every prospect of becoming another Sao Paulo.

NORTHWEST LAND

THE VALUE OF THE SENIOR CANADIAN LAND COMPANY.

A Repayment of Half the Common Shares—A Subsequent Repayment to be Made—What the Dollar Shares Will Then be Worth—A Decrease in Acres Sold, But a Great Increase in Prices.

The shareholders have had a long pull of it since the company was first organized in [illegible] was known in stock parl[illegible] Duke's." Only one sma[illegible] of one shilling be[illegible]03 the old com[illegible] chief executive [illegible] being resident in Ca[illegible] Van Horne as ch[illegible] a long period before [illegible] by the Canadian [illegible] 1901, two per cent. w[illegible], five per cent. in 1903 [illegible], in 1904, three per cent fo[illegible] half year. So greatly had the receipts from land sales increased that $20 per share was returned on the preferred stock.

In 1905 another repayment of $20 was made, and in April, 1906, a full reimbursement of the full balance was made to the holders of preferred.

The company was then left with a capital of $1,467,681.25 in 58,707¼ shares of common stock of par value of $25.

It has now been decided to make a return of $12.50 on the common shares, and $733,840.63 will be distributed to the shareholders. This disbursement will leave the treasury pretty low except in land that is now selling at $10 an acre. It is proposed to make a further repayment of $11.50 as funds permit, and the company will then be kept alive on the $1 shares, amounting in all to $58,707.25.

At the beginning of the year 1906 the company had unsold 599,437 acres, including town sites. Of this quantity during the year 1906 there were sold 60,600 acres, leaving over 532,000 acres unsold. The amount unpaid on previous land contracts is about $2,500,000. There is sufficient cash to meet the present repayment of $12.50 per share. The next payment of $11.50 per share will require a little less than $675,000.

The position of value for the $1 shareholders will therefore be about as follows:

Balance on land sales	[illegible]
Less repayment, $11.50 per share	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Acreage unsold say 532,000 at $10	[illegible]
	[illegible]

[illegible] will pay [illegible]. As a matter of fact it will do much more than this. The valuation of the land at $10 per acre is also a conservative one.

The sales for November and December have been very small, compared with last year, but the prices have been excellent. Approximating December sales at 1,500 acres at $10 per acre, the situation stands:

	Acres.	Amount.
Nov. sales, 1906,...	1,763.33	$20,086.58
Nov. sales, 1905,...	16,082.58	106,791.61
Decrease	14,314.25	$86,705.03
	Acres.	Amount.
Dec. sales, 1906, say	1,500	$15,000.00
Dec. sales, 1905 ...	11,187.69	$77,818.89
Decrease	9,687.69	$62,818.89

The decrease on the year will be in acreage 94,000, and in money $370,000.

The analysis of the Northwest Land accounts is more easily accomplished than those of Hudson's Bay, but the [illegible] of the one company is an index of the other. The Canada Northwest's acreage is more select than Hudson's Bay, but the magnitude of Hudson's Bay [illegible] acreage leaves greater prospect for the future. The present price of Canada Northwest Land, about $125, is [illegible] warranted and below the margin of safety. The above statement makes no allowance for town sites.

SOO COMMON.

The feature of the Wall Street market on Friday from a Canadian viewpoint was the severe break in Soo common, which opened at 128 and sold as low as 117, the high point on the previous day being 130, and the loss during the week being 16 points. The disappointment over the dividend was the cause [illegible] selling was from tired holders. There was a considerable disposition to [illegible] the action of the C.P.R. authorities who control the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie line. It is perhaps little comfort to those who may have bought as high as 160 and sold as low as 120 to say that in March there is every prospect that the dividend will be increased.

THE POST'S POSTSCRIPT.

In their early days, it is the custom of newly organized journals to quote generally at length the good wishes and the opinions of prominent people. We were compelled to make in the Financial Post's first issue certain remarks about ourselves which we considered necessary. It is a not unnatural inclination to publish the nice things, the encouraging letters and communications we have since received. Their tenor has been so unanimous that modesty for the present forbids their repetition. We want a few criticisms now and we may deserve them, and when they are received we may publish along with them some of the eulogies. Since the form of page 2 was sent away we have a slight correction to make. Instead of 25,000 copies printed, we should have said only 20,000 copies of our first issue were circulated. A slight change in the make-up from the first issue will be noticed.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED 1817)

Capital (all paid up), $14,400,000.00. Rest, $11,000,000.00. Undivided Profits, $159,831.84

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President; Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., President; E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President; A. T. Paterson, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., James Ross, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay, Sir William C. Macdonald, R. G. Reid, Esq.

E. S. Clouston, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector, and Superintendent of Branches.
H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager, and Manager at Montreal.

C. Sweeny, Superintendent of Branches British Columbia. W. E. Stavert, Superintendent of Branches, Maritime Provinces.
F. J. Hunter, Inspector N. West and Br. Col. Branches. E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

Province of Ontario.—Alliston; Almonte; Aurora; Belleville; Bowmanville; Brantford; Brockville; Chatham; Collingwood; Collingwood (Ontario Bank Branch); Cornwall; Deseronto; Eglington; Fenelon Falls; Fort William; Goderich; Guelph; Hamilton; Hamilton, Sherman Ave.; King City; Kingston; Kingston (Ontario Bank Branch); Lindsay; Lindsay (Ontario Bank Branch); Millbrook; London; Mount Forest; Newmarket; Ottawa; Ottawa, Bank Street; Ottawa (Ontario Bank Branch); Paris; Perth; Peterboro; Peterboro (Ontario Bank Branch); Picton; Port Arthur; Port Hope; Sarnia; Stratford; St. Marys; Sudbury; Toronto—Front Street, Yonge Street, Wellington Street (Ontario Bank Branch), Queen Street (Ontario Bank Branch), Richmond Street (Ontario Bank Branch), Carlton Street (Ontario Bank Branch); Trenton; Tweed; Wallaceburg; Warsaw; Waterford.

Province of Quebec—Buckingham; Cookshire; Danville; Fraserville; Grand Mere; Lake Megantic; Levis; Montreal—Head Office, Hochelaga, Ontario Bank Branch, Papineau Avenue, Point St. Charles, Seigneurs Street, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Henri, West End, Westmount; Quebec; Quebec, Upper Town; Sawyerville.

Province of New Brunswick—Andover; Bathurst; Chatham; Edmunston; Fredericton; Grand Falls; Hartland; Moncton; Shediac; St. John; Woodstock.

Province of Nova Scotia—Amherst; Bridgewater; Canso; Glace Bay; Halifax; Halifax, North End; Lunenburg; Mahone Bay; Port Hood; Sydney; Wolfville; Yarmouth.

Northwest Provinces—Altona, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Oakville, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Raymond, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Rosenfeld, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Winnipeg, Fort Rouge; Winnipeg, Logan Avenue.

Province of British Columbia—Armstrong, Enderby, Greenwood, Kelowna, Nelson, New Denver, New Westminster, Nicola, Rossland, Summerland, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND: ST. JOHN'S, Bank of Montreal. BIRCHY COVE, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.

IN GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON, Bank of Montreal, 46-47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. (F. W. Taylor, Manager.)

IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW YORK (R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. Molineau, Agents, 3 Pine Street. CHICAGO, Bank of Montreal (J. M. Greata, Manager). SPOKANE, Wash., Bank of Montreal.

IN MEXICO: MEXICO, D.F. (T. S. C. Saunders, Manager.)

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, The Bank of England.
" The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
" The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
" The National Provincial Bank of Eng., Ltd.
LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
SCOTLAND, The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, The National City Bank.
" The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
" National Bank of Commerce of New York
BOSTON, The Merchants' National Bank.
BOSTON, J. B. Moors & Co.
BUFFALO, The Marine Natl. Bank, Buffalo
SAN FRANCISCO, The First National Bank.
" " The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

HEAD OFFICE - - - - MONTREAL

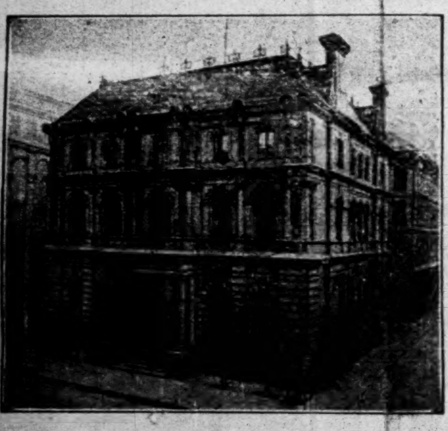
Capital Paid-up	$6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits,	$3,674,596

The Bank has 118 Branches and Agencies distributed through Ontario, Quebec and the Western Provinces.

Special attention given to Collections.

Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit issued, available and payable, respectively, in all parts of the world.

New York Agency: 63 and 65 Wall Street



HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital paid up, $3,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 3,000,000

JAMES ELLIOT - General Manager
A. D. DURNFORD - Chief Inspector

60 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid up - - - - - -	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits -	$1,183,713.23

DIRECTORS:

S. J. MOORE, PRESIDENT. D. E. THOMSON, K.C., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HIS HONOR W. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.
THOMAS BRADSHAW JOHN FIRSTBROOK JAMES RYRIE

Head Office: TORONTO
W. D. ROSS, GENERAL MANAGER.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Head Office and Toronto Branch:
8 KING STREET WEST

TORONTO BRANCHES: Church Street Branch, 78 Church St.; Queen West Branch, 522 Queen St., W.
ONTARIO BRANCHES: Alliston, St. Thomas, Walkerville.
MANITOBA BRANCH: Winnipeg.
BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH: Fernie.

Transacts a general banking business. Interest allowed on Savings Accounts from One Dollar upwards. Drafts issued on all principal points in Canada and United States. Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

JAMES MASON, General Manager

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

Capital Authorized, $4,000,000
Capital paid up, $2,000 000 - Reserve Fund, $1,600,000

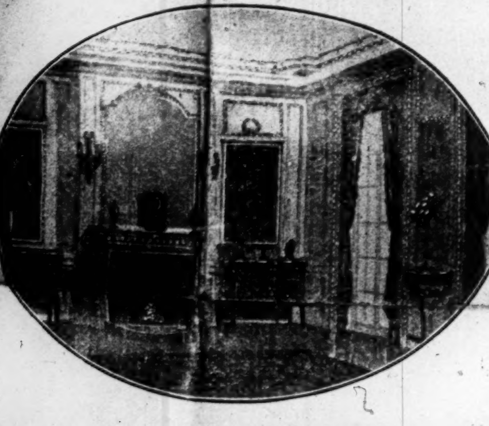
DIRECTORS:

F. X. ST. CHARLES, ESQ., - - - President
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, ESQ., M.P. - - - Vice-President
HON. J. D. ROLLAND, ESQ.
J. A. VAILLANCOURT, ESQ.
A. TURCOTTE, ESQ.
E. H. LEMAY, ESQ.
J. M. WILSON, ESQ.
J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager
C. A. GIROUX, Manager

HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL

CITY BRANCHES—Mount Royal Avenue, corner St. Denis, St. Catherine Street East, St. Catherine Street Centre, Notre Dame Street West, Hochelaga, Maisonneuve, Point St. Charles, St. Henri, Town of St. Louis.
BRANCHES:—Berthierville, P.Q., Edmonton, Alta., Joliette, P.Q., Laprairie, P.Q., Louiseville, P.Q., Quebec, P.Q., Quebec, St. Roch, Sorel, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Boniface, Man., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., St. Jacques L'Achigan, P.Q., St. Jerome, P.Q., St. Pierre, Man., Three Rivers, P.Q., Valleyfield, P.Q., Vankleek Hill, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

11 King W., Toronto



123 Oxford St., London, England

THE THORNTON-SMITH CO.

Interior Decorators and Designers

We make a Specialty of

Banks, Public Buildings and Offices

Drawings and Estimates Submitted.

THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

A weekly newspaper aiming to present to the public in a popular manner accurate information relating to the financial interests and legitimate investments of Twentieth Century Canada.

No paid advertising will be inserted in the reading columns unless marked "Advertisement" excepting in the case of Official reports of annual or other meetings of corporations.

The acceptance and insertion of an advertisement shall in no way be taken as an indication of the approval of the editoral department; the latter shall be free to comment or criticize, if necessary, as their study of the situation demands.

Advertising Rates

$2.00 per inch single insertion.
$1.50 per inch each issue for six months.
$1.00 per inch each issue for one year.

Subscription Price

$3.00 per annum to any address in Canada, Great Britain, the United States or Europe.

Single copies 10c. each.

Published by the
FINANCIAL POST COMPANY,
Publication Office: 10 Front St. East, Toronto.
Montreal, 232 McGill St. Winnipeg, 511 Union Bank Bldg. London, Eng., 88 Fleet St., E.C.
President, - - - John Bayne MacLean
Managing Editor, - - - Stewart Houston

TORONTO, January 19, 1907.

The reception accorded to the first issue of The Financial Post was quite beyond our expectations. For the kind letters and telegrams of appreciation and encouragement received we are sincerely grateful. Most pleasing of all have been the requests for copies and the sending of subscriptions from the country towns and rural districts of the Dominion, and more interesting still have been the subscriptions already received from the United States, showing that there is a genuine interest among investors over the border in the resources of Canada. When the numerous copies that have been mailed to Great Britain bring forth their response, we shall be better able to judge of the field abroad for a newspaper established on the lines of The Financial Post. No widespread effort has been made as yet to secure advertising patronage. It is our policy to maintain the advertising columns on an exclusive basis and only the cards of reputable institutions and firms are requested.

The first issue was 25,000 copies. It was intended to confine the second issue to 10,000 copies, but that limit will probably be exceeded.

SELF HELP SERIES

This is a department which we hope will be found inspiring and interesting to young men and women. There will be thousands of them in the employment of subscribers to the Post. The attention of the employers might also be directed to these articles.

II.

RUNGS IN THE LADDER OF SUCCESS.

Shall I be Spender or Saver?

Coveteousness is an attribute of human nature. The burning question with which the twentieth century young man is concerned is the acquisition of wealth. In spite of the fact that ethics so liberally is diffused into the affairs of men to-day, materialism none the less is supreme. There is nothing more certain than that men more enthusiastically are engaged in money-making to-day than at any previous time. The vast army of 8,000,000 young men throughout this continent are converting our cities, villages and farms into beehives of industry. The spirit of the fabled Midas is instilled into our generation. We covet the magic touch that will convert things into gold. It is this same greed for gain that makes man industrious, awakening ambition and spurring him on to greater achievement.

But ever since money was coined by Phidon, King of Argos, in the eighth century, B.C., there have existed the two factions—the one arguing that coin is round, therefore designed to roll; the other arguing that being flat, it was meant to be piled up.

It is a lamentable fact, says Charles S. Given, in the Denver News, that an overwhelming portion of the young men of to-day have affiliated themselves with the former class. While the modern young man is a money-maker, he is not a money-saver. His merit lies in his power to create; his shortcoming is his inability to converse. A single glance into any of our great cities is convincing proof of this fact. In large cities there are thousands of energetic, ambitious young men whose week's wages last about as long as an icicle in a redhot crucible. They scatter their money like autumn leaves driven by a November blast. Genuine frugality—in the ranks of the young element at least—is as scarce as strawberries in winter time. Loosened purse strings are not the exception but the rule. Money is spent with as much zest as it is earned.

It is argued by some that, for the common weal, the universal spending of money should be encouraged. Saving money, however, does not imply burying it from circulation, but sending it along into circulation in one's own name. What the young men of the country need is not encouragement to spend their money, but to spend it judiciously and wisely.

There is another extreme as unsavory as that of prodigality. It is the doctrine championed by Mr. "Holdfast" and his contemporaries. Penuriousness is as disgusting as lavishness is disastrous. The spendthrift is to be pitied; the miser to be detested. The latter is a menace to society. The former, while being a benefit materially, is not of the highest value ethically. So that neither class is desirable.

There is a happy medium. Frugality is the rational ground between spendthrift philosophy and parsimony. It is a virtue of the grandest sort—as much a virtue as prodigality is a vice. The judicious expenditure of money is the sumun bonum. This splendid quality sometimes is innate, but more frequently has to be cultivated. It is one of the most commendable in all the catalogues of qualities; it weighs and adjusts, conserves and equalizes. It is an investment which pays the largest dividends on a small outlay of capital—a little careful thought and self-denial. Common sense is the greatest guarantee of economy, since it corrects the ideas, keeping them well within the limit of one's resources.

There is a great demand to-day for the prudent young man. He is placed at a high premium by society. He stands higher in the esteem of his employer than the imprudent employee. The discipline received in the careful management of his personal affairs augments his value in the conduct of the affairs of others. The man who exercises good judgment in dealing with himself is likely to use the same discretion in dealing with his employer's interests. If you doubt the correctness of the assertion go to a dozen of the best business men and employers and consult their opinions.

The old proverb that says that "economy is too late at the bottom of the purse," should be framed in gold and hung before the eyes of every young man entering upon his career. The decision to economize should be made now, and a definite system adopted that will enable him to save a certain percentage of his income. Every young man should hearken to the counsel of Russell Sage, who contended that it is possible and expedient for every wage earner to lay aside 25 per cent, of his salary, putting it first into the savings bank, and as it grows, investing it in safe securities on the advice of reputable brokers or agents. Professor Clark goes further and claims that the unskilled American workman can keep a family in comfort and save money on $300 a year. Be that as it may, if men were as careful of spending their money as they are active in getting it, there would be more bank accounts and fewer bankrupts—greater assets and less liabilities.

There is something more than the materialistic idea to be considered in dealing with this question. The mental and moral as well as the mercenary side must be regarded as potent in the national well being. There are about 8,000,000 young men in the United States and Canada. Upon these the Government rests. They constitute the timber out of which is to be built the future structure of society. One of the greatest safeguards to society is the self-restraint of the individual. The true spirit of thrift engenders self-control. Lavishness in the use of money begets carelessness in the general conduct. It works in both a positive and a negative way in its effect upon character: it may injure by the self-indulgence which it incurs; or it may injure by perverting the means which should be used for self-improvement. This restraint must be encouraged; it cannot be enforced. It must come about by education. Practical economy should be taught in every schoolroom throughout the land. Few of our boys and girls know the full meaning of self-denial. Therefore, let us teach our children their great obligation in the wise use of money, thus securing for them the largest measure of happiness and true worth, and bequeathing to posterity the same priceless heritage.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[INCORPORATED 1832]

Capital, $3,000,000. Reserve Fund, $5,250 000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - HALIFAX.
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President.
R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON,
HECTOR MCINNES, H. C. MCLEOD.

BRANCHES

Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis Royal, Antigonish, Bridgetown, Canning, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Parrsboro, Pictou, River Hebert, Springhill, Stellarton, Sydney Mines, Truro, Westville, Windsor, Yarmouth.

New Brunswick—Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, Sackville, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. Mary's, St. Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock.

Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown, Summerside.

Ontario—Arnprior, Berlin, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Peterborogh, Toronto—King St., Dundas St.

Quebec—Montreal, Paspebiac.

Manitoba—Winnipeg

Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton.

Saskatchewan—Saskatoon.

British Columbia—Vancouver.

Newfoundland—Harbor Grace, St. John's.

West Indies—Havana, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica; Montego Bay, Jamaica; Port Antonio, Jamaica; Port of Spain, Trinidad.

United States—Boston, Chicago.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Great Britain—Royal Bank of Scotland.

France—Credit Lyonnais and Branches.

Germany—Dresdner Bank and Branches.

United States.

NEW YORK—Bank of New York, N.B.A.
BOSTON—Merchants' National Bank.
CHICAGO—First National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA—Fourth Street National Bank.
BALTIMORE—Citizens' National Bank.
SAN FRANCISCO—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
MINNEAPOLIS—First National Bank.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

1905.	Dec. 30.	By Balance	$39,326 04	
1906.	Dec. 31.	" Net profits for current year, losses by bad debts estimated and provided for	653,516 59	
				$692,842 63
1906.	Mar. 31.	To Dividend No. 145, at 11 per cent. per annum, payable 2nd April, 1906	$69,037 78	
	June 30.	" Dividend No. 146, at 11 per cent. per annum, payable 3rd July, 1906	71,889 30	
	Sept. 29.	" Dividend No. 147, at 11 per cent. per annum, payable 1st October, 1906	77,482 45	
	Dec. 31.	" Dividend No. 148, at 12 per cent. per annum, payable 2nd January, 1907	89,978 40	
		" Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	20,000 00	
		" Written off Bank Premises Account	100,000 00	
		" Transferred to Reserve Fund	210,000 00	
		" Balance carried forward	54,454 70.	
				$692,842 63

Note.—Average Capital for the year, $2,735,361.18.

RESERVE FUND.

1905.	Dec. 30.	By Balance		$4,200,000 00	
1906.	Oct. 31.	" Premium on 5,000 Shares of New Stock issued at 268	$840,000 00		
	Dec. 31	" Transferred from Profit and Loss	210,000 00		
				1,050,000 00	
					$5,250,000 00
1906.	Dec. 31.	To Balance carried forward,—175 per cent. of Capital			$5,250,000 00

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits not bearing Interest	$5,348,743 36		
Deposits bearing Interest	19,539,650 00		
Interest accrued on Deposits	173,514 57		
		25,061,907 93	
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	244,325 78		
Deposits by other Banks in Foreign Countries	208,365 06		
		452,690 84	
Notes in Circulation	2,888,777 42		
Drafts drawn between Branches, outstanding	547,011 18		
		3,435,788 60	
		28,950,387 37	
Capital paid up	3,000,000 00		
Reserve Fund	5,250,000 00		
Profit and Loss	54,454 70		
Rebate of Interest @ 6 per cent. on Time Loans	116,910 67		
Dividend Warrants outstanding	57 75		
Dividend No. 148, payable 2nd Jan. 1907	89,978 40		
		8,511,401 52	
			$37,461,788 89

ASSETS.

Specie	$2,159,216 39		
Dominion Notes—Legal Tenders	2,169,481 50		
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	1,901,757 13		
Due from other Banks in Canada	123,499 61		
Due from other Banks in Foreign Countries	1,129,301 21		
Sterling Exchange	962,705 75		
	8,445,961 59		
Investments (Provincial, Municipal and other Bonds)	5,040,805 25		
Call Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,792,123 94		
Call Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities	1,726,594 57		
		19,005,485 35	
Loans to Provinces and Municipalities	82,067 36		
Current Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,481,723 95		
Current Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities	1,461,894 08		
Overdrafts, secured	73,184 65		
Overdrafts, authorized but not specially secured	140,282 81		
Notes and Bills discounted and current	14,650,905 47		
Notes and Bills overdue	1,224 76		
Bank Premises	428,452 96		
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	488 69		
Stationery Department	15,779 50		
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	120,299 25		
		18,456,303 54	
			$37,461,788 89

Note—The latest Return from Port of Spain, Trinidad, is dated December 14th, 1906, and the figures thereof are incorporated herein.

A contingent liability of $200,000 in conjunction with several other banks in connection with the liquidation of the Ontario Bank, is not expressed in the above statement.

H. C. McLEOD, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that we have personally checked the cash on hand at Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto. We have also verified the securities held as investments, personally examining those held by the Canadian branches of the Bank, and procuring certificates by responsible business men, not in the employ of the Bank, certifying to the existence of the remainder of these securities.

We have further to report that having examined the foregoing Balance Sheet, and having compared the same with the books of the Head Office and the certified returns from the branches, we are of opinion that it is a full and fair Balance Sheet, exhibiting a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1906.

D. H. HUIE, C.A., Edinburgh.
J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A., Edinburgh.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - $10,000,000
REST, - - - 5,000,000

Head Office - - TORONTO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. E. WALKER, Esq., President
ROBERT KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President
Hon. Geo. A. Cox,
Matthew Leggat, Esq.
James Crathern, Esq.
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D.
Joseph W. Flavelle, Esq.
A. Kingman, Esq.
Hon. L. Melvin Jones,
Frederic Nicholls, Esq.
H. D. Warren, Esq.
Hon. W. C. Edwards.
Z. A. Lash, Esq., K.C.
E. R. Wood, Esq.
Alex. Laird, General Manager
A. H. Ireland, Superintendent of Branches.

168 Branches in Canada, the United States and England

London (England) Branch: 60 Lombard Street, E.C.
S. Cameron Alexander, Manager
New York Agency: 16 Exchange Place
Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents
Toronto Branch
M. Morris, Manager
C. Cambie, Asst. Manager

This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business, including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or receive for collection bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank, Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited

The Dominion Bank

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

Capital Paid-up	$3,000,000
Reserve Fund	3,900,000
Deposits by the Public	35,000,000
Total Assets	46,000,000

DIRECTORS.

E. B. OSLER, M.P., President
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President
A. W. AUSTIN
R. J. CHRISTIE
W. R. BROCK
TIMOTHY EATON
J. J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager
H. J. BETHUNE, Chief Inspector

Sterling and Continental Exchange Bought and Sold

Agents in Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and its branches
Branches and Agents throughout Canada

Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the World

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Capital	$4,000,000
Rest	4,500,000
Assets	37,000,000

ACCOUNTS opened for firms, corporations and business men.

MONEY LOANED to responsible people.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for Travellers or for Importers, containing every facility for safe and convenient banking.

INTEREST paid on Savings Deposits.

EFFICIENCY and **SATISFACTORY SERVICE** will be found in every department of our business.

70 Branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West

CORRESPONDENTS IN

NEW YORK	National Bank of Commerce
CHICAGO	First National Bank
LONDON, ENG.	London City and Midland Bank

THE BANK OF TORONTO

THE ROYAL BANK.

Fine Features in the Progress of This Institution.

The Royal Bank's annual statement has among its noticeable features:—

Net profits, 1906, $604,495; 1905, $491,918, or nearly 21 per cent. increase over last year. Percentage of average capital of year, 17.11.

Deposits, 1906, $32,464,685, an increase of close on to 23 per cent. over 1905.

Quick assets, 1906, $21,578,097; 1905, $18,398,913, an increase of over 16 per cent.

Reserve fund, $4,390,000, capital, $3,900,000 or 113 per cent. on capital.

Current loans expanded from $17,511,571 in 1905 to $23,033,061 in 1906.

The dividends are now on a ten per cent. basis, being increased from 9 per cent.

British consols £300,000 have been written down to 80.

The total bank deposits of the United States for the year 1905 were $12,695,000,000.

THE

STERLING BANK

OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto

General banking business conducted

Correspondents at financial centres abroad.

F. W. BROUGHALL
General Manager.

Authorized Capital $5,000,000

UNITED EMPIRE

Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS

Samuel Barker, M.P., Hamilton, President; Mark Bredin, Toronto; T. Willes Chitty, London, Eng.; George A. Clare, M.P., Preston; E. E. A. DuVernet, Toronto; Lt.-Col. F. T. C. DuVernet, London, Eng.; Rev. T. C. Street-Macklem, Toronto; Stanley Marling, J. P., Stroud, Eng.; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; Bennett Rosamond, Almonte; William J. Smith, Toronto.

General Manager, GEORGE P. REID

Head Office, TORONTO

LETTERS OF CREDIT
COLLECTIONS NEGOTIATED AND RECEIVED
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

W. H. Brouse Geo. G. Mitchell T. Ross Boys E. Gordon Wills

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Office: 19 Colborne St. (S.-W. Cor. Scott Street)
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Stocks bought and sold on Toronto, Montreal, New York and London, Eng., Exchanges

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THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital paid up - - - $3,800,000
Reserve Fund - - - $4,300,000
Total Assets - - - $43,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - - MONTREAL
EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager

Seventy-five Branches in Canada
Eight Agencies in Cuba
St. John's, Newfoundland
New York City

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES
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City of Montreal
4% Stock——Due 1925
Price to yield about 4 per cent.
Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
79 St. James Street A. J. NESBITT, Manager

Bank Notes

The Merchants Bank have opened a branch at Oxbow, Sask., under the management of Mr. Jas. Pike, lately accountant at Portage la Prairie. A sub-office of the St. Jerome branch has been located at St. Jovite, P.Q., to be open on Tuesdays and Fridays. The branch recently opened at Victoria, B.C., is now in full running order.

The Banque d' Hochelaga will open a branch at Berthierville, P.Q., on the first of next month. The new branches at Edmonton and La Prairie, P.Q., opened on Jan. 2nd, are now in active operation.

The United Empire Bank is opening a branch in Galt shortly, with Mr. A. Stevens Brown, formerly western inspector of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., as manager. This makes the sixth branch bank in Galt. The U. E. Bank's branch in Hamilton in the Federal Life Building will be opened as soon as the alterations are completed. Owing to the fact that the office furniture companies are filled up with orders banks in these times are experiencing delay in securing their fittings.

Mr. John McKeen, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Amherst, has been transferred to Ottawa as manager. Prior to his departure from Amherst he was presented with a silver tea service.

The Bank of New Brunswick is one of the twelve per cent. dividend payers. Its profits for the year 1906 were $116,479, as compared with [illegible]4,812 in the previous year. The rest is now $1,190,442, and the capital [illegible]80. The annual meeting is on Jan. [illegible].

Vancouver has the pride of place in increase of bank clearings of 1906 over 1905. The percentage of advance was over 48. Winnipeg comes next with 26 per cent. improvement.

The Bank of Commerce will erect this Spring a handsome stone building in Sydney, C.B., exclusively for banking quarters. Western points where new buildings will be constructed are Dauphin, Wetaskiwin and Weyburn.

In Minnesota a bill is now being brought before the State Legislature to abolish private banks. In Canada our own banking institutions are performing the work almost as quickly as any legislature. One of the oldest and most prominent private banks in Canada, that of Cameron & Curry, Windsor, was bought out by the Dominion Bank on the New Year. The International hotel building and the business were acquired at the same time and the Dominion Bank, which opened in Windsor a few months ago, has transferred itself to the Curry building as permanent quarters. The founder of this banking firm was the late Alexander Cameron, for many years a resident of Toronto.

Mr. E. P. Winslow, manager of the Stratford branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed inspector of Ontario branches at headquarters. Prior to leaving Stratford he was tendered a dinner and presented with a gold watch and chain. A sunburst of diamonds was a gift to Mrs. Winslow.

In Brantford the Bank of Montreal will rebuild their present structure, and the Bank of Hamilton has acquired a site at the corner of Colborne and Market streets.

In Chicago the majority of the banks gave a cash present to their clerks at Christmas time. In most cases the gift was confined to a ten-dollar gold piece or a week's salary. The Union Bank, of Brooklyn, gave their staff a dinner and at each man's plate a new pocket book was found with two weeks' salary in it. It must be remembered, however, that these are not banks with branches.

La Banque Provinciale will open a new branch at St. Roch's, Quebec, shortly.

The United Empire Bank is erecting a three-storey structure for its north end branch at 1170 Yonge street in Toronto. The estimated cost is $14,350.

The Imperial Bank of Canada is opening a branch at Athabasca Landing.

The first weekly Winnipeg clearings for 1907 indicate that the increase for the year has started out at a slightly higher rate than for 1906. The total for the week ending 3rd January is $12,518,212, as against $9,133,646 for the corresponding week of 1906. The increase is therefore 37 per cent. For the first week of each of the past three years the returns have been as follows:

Week ending 3rd Jan, 1907	$12,518,212
Corresponding week, 1906 ...	9,133,646
Corresponding week, 1905 ...	7,040,580

The Home Bank of Canada has now twelve branches in Ontario, including the Toronto head office branch, four more in Toronto city, and at Alliston, Belle River, Cannington, Lawrence Station, Melbourne, St. Thomas, Walkerton. It is the latest bank in Winnipeg, the Merchants having been the first.

Following upon the appointment of Mr. Alexander Laird as general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce the following changes have been made in the head office staff of the bank: The title of Mr. A. H. Ireland will hereafter be superintendent of branches, instead of chief inspector and superintendent of branches, and he will rank as the next officer to the general manager. The title of Mr. H. H. Morris, of Vancouver, will hereafter be superintendent of Pacific coast branches. The title of Mr. V. C. Brown will hereafter be chief inspector.

Mr. J. H. Mayne Campbell, a resident of Toronto, has been appointed a member of the court of directors of the Bank of B.N.A., in place of Henry R. Farrer, deceased. Mr. Mayne Campbell is the second Canadian on the board, the other being Mr. E. A. Hoare, of Quebec. The new director spends a portion of each year in London.

The Northern Bank of Winnipeg, which held its annual meeting on Wednesday, had a most satisfactory statement. Out of its profits it was able to carry forward as a nucleus of a reserve fund a sum equal to ten per cent. of its paid-up capital, which is now $1,100,000. It has now $3,000,000 of deposits and 42 branches.

THE GREAT COMPANY

THE STORY OF ITS REORGANIZATION ON THE PRESENT BASIS IN 1863.

The International Finance Company—The Minerals of Lake Superior's North Shore and the Rockies—The Stock at a Discount—The Transfer of the Territory to Canada.

I.

In 1863 the International Finance Association, (a title which nowadays sounds perilously like that assumed by obscure but enterprising individuals who advertise largely with a promise of enormous profits to the reader) bought out the Hudson's Bay Company. The payment was made on June 30th of £1,500,000, being at the rate of £300 for each share in the old company. The new organization in return received in assets £1,023,569 in territory, 1,400,000 square miles or 896,000,000 acres, and in cash £370,000. It would seem a very profitable bargain for the purchasers, judged by the financial methods of forty years later, but the "Old Bear" Governor Berens had tired of the strife and friction, the conservative directors of the old company were appalled by the prospect of a long struggle with the Canadian Government over their title, and the interest of the wintering or trading partners had to be dealt with. The prime mover in the negotiation was Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Watkin, chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, who had simmering in his head the prospect of a transcontinental railway (not to be accomplished till forty years later by the Grand Trunk Pacific). The International Finance Association immediately on the transfer assumed the old title and all it meant, "The Governor and Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." The capital stock was transformed into the modern basis of 100,000 shares of £20 (now reduced to £10) and of this sum [illegible] was offered to the public. The amount of £430,000 over and above the purchase money of £1,500,000 was to be applied to the payment of the claims of trading partners and other expenses, and it is to be presumed that the small balance of

£70,000 Was Water.

The prospectus of the new company stated that a dividend of four per cent. on the £2,000,000 could easily be paid out of the trading profits. The London Times of July 3rd, 1863, announced that the new governor was Sir Edmund Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada; that the deputy-governor would be C. M. Lampson, the most experienced merchant in London connected with the fur trade, and that there would be six directors of high commercial reputation, as follows: Eden Colville, G. Lyall, M.P., D. Meinertzhagen of Huth & Co., J. S. Hodgson of Finlay, Hodgson & Co., J. H. W. Schroder and Richard Potter. The Times went on to say that the policy of the old company, which had hitherto been one of exclusion of outsiders from its territory and a reliance on the chase for furs, would be abandoned and that the new company would proceed with the erection of a transcontinental telegraph line,

would Encourage Agricultural

and commercial enterprises within their territory, and would take measures to lease or develop the mineral deposits known to exist on the north shore of Lake Superior and along the eastern slopes of the Rockies. The claims against the U. S. Government in respect to the Oregon territory were variously estimated at from £100,000 to £300,000.

The new stock was to be paid for in instalments of £5 per share and it was first quoted in the Times on July 30th, 1863, the shares on which £5 had been paid selling at £3⅜ and falling in August to £2¾. This was evidence that the pamphlets promulgated against the new company and the coming struggle over their right of eminent domain were affecting the mind of the investing public.

On August 22nd of 1863, the Times had a paragraph announcing the discovery of gold at Fort Edmonton. In the following year the company made good its promise of better dividends than four per cent., but the shares now £20 fully paid up were selling at 16¼ ex dividend of 8 shillings. The company at that early date established the practice of paying

an Interim Dividend

in January, followed by the additional annual dividend in June.

On June 14th, 1865, shares had fallen to 15¾ but appreciated to £16½ a week later on the announcement that the Imperial Government was prepared to advocate a reasonable indemnity for the release of its territorial rights to the Government of Canada.

The insistence of the Canadian Government on the resignation by the company of its right of domain in Rupert's Land had its effect finally and in 1869

the Terms of Settlement

were reached, by which it was decreed that: The company should surrender its territorial rights for a payment of £300,000 in cash and should have the right up to 1920 to claim one-twentieth of the land as it was surveyed in each township or district of the fertile belt. The boundaries of the fertile belt were defined as follows: On the south by the U.S. boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the north branch of the Saskatchewan; and on the east by Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods and waters connecting them. The company was to receive sections 8 and 26 in each township. The total lands, exclusive of the blocks adjoining stations were estimated at about 7,000,000 acres.

Prior to this announcement the shares were selling at over £16. Following the usual custom of the stock markets after the news was all out, the shares dropped to £13¾.

The transfer of the company's domain caused the insurrection among the half-breed inhabitants of the Northwest, which was quelled by the Red River expedition of Lord Wolseley in 1870. The disturbance, however, occasioned only a slight drop in the market price. The sum of £3 a share on capital was returned to the shareholders, making the par value £17, and the trading partners received the sum of £107,000 for the relinquishment of their interests.

The more modern history of Hudson's Bay begins with 1871 when the £17 shares which that year were at £10½ advanced by June 1872, to £12½. They had their first sensational rise in that summer, appreciating to £18, and a dividend of a pound a share was paid.

In 1875 the dividend was 23 shillings per share.

The story of their subsequent depreciation followed by their rise in the early eighties, when Canadian investors became actively interested, will be told in a subsequent article.

CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENTS.

The Theory of Sound Principles Outlined—The Publication of a Well-known Toronto Firm.

"I know of a man who made $100,000 in one month out of mining stocks" said Hannah.

Yes, there are many such instances, and I have heard of men making money at Monte Carlo and on horse racing, but that is not investment. Mining as mining is a perfectly legitimate business and, properly conducted by a man who understands it, is sometimes very profitable. The same may be said of the oil business, but women situated as you are cannot possibly know anything about mining or the oil business or have any means of investigating it. Such stocks are so speculative, so dangerous, so uncertain, that no man who is square and honest would think for a moment of investing trust funds in them. A really first grade mine, or oil well, is seized by men on the spot, and does not have to advertise to find a purchaser. The country is full of shrewd men with an abundance of money, perfectly familiar with mining and kindred ventures who are ready to take up every good mine or oil well that appears. I am not prepared to say that good mines and good wells are not sometimes sold by advertisement, but it is a rare occurrence. There is but one road for the trustee who handles the funds of women and children, and that is the road of absolute safety. Mines and oil wells do not lie along that road.

"There is one thing that many newspapers and some magazines do, which it seems to me is very reprehensible and very dangerous, and of course exceedingly misleading, and that is the publication as reading matter of paid advertisements. It is utterly impossible for those who are not familiar with newspapers to recognize the difference between this reading matter, which is a paid-for advertisement, and bona fide news matter.

"I have in my hand the advertisement of a company which states that it pays 5 per cent., and one of the attractive features which it holds out to you is that you can withdraw your money at any time. Now any financier will tell you that it is impossible for a bank to safely invest money and agree to pay 5 per cent. upon it, and, at the same time, allow the depositor to withdraw without notice. The very strongest trust companies only allow 3½ per cent. on such deposits.

"Another advertisement which I have here offers a 6 per cent. bond upon real estate. Such an advertisement should put one upon his inquiry, for the reason that you can get all the money you want in nearly every well-populated section of this country at 5 per cent., and in many sections of the country at even lower rates. You must remember that if these companies advertise to pay 6 per cent., they must be earning a great deal more than 6 per cent., in order to pay their expenses and make a profit for themselves. Therefore they must be charging the borrower over 7 per cent. for the use of the money. This clearly indicates a dangerous and speculative investment."

These extracts are from a very attractive brochure published by Aemilius Jarvis & Co., entitled "A Financial Courtship." If The Financial Post had desired to take a text outlining its own policy, it could find many parallel references in this booklet written by Mr. Frank W. Rollins, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, and brought up to date in regard to Canada by a writer in the firm of Aemilius Jarvis & Co. The plea for conservative investments is told in a most entertaining and informing manner and is well worth perusal by every one.

THE COMMERCE'S PREMISES.

The Bank Explains its system of Financing the Many Permanent Buildings it Erects.

From a banker's viewpoint, the most interesting statement in the annual report was the exposition of the Bank of Commerce's method of financing the many handsome structures which it has erected for its branches, as each in turn shows reasonable foundation for such. The fine edifices of the branch banks have been a subject of admiration from the general public, mixed perhaps with a certain degree of comment from the financier. The Bank of Commerce by its acts has laid down the principle that being here for all time, the sooner it erects buildings that will be permanent, the better. With the increases in the costs of materials and labor, the Bank has shown its belief that it is wise to provide buildings against future penalties in construction costs. While the structures have been substantial in form and artistic in design, they have been erected purely for banking purposes, only such space, additional to a commodious banking chamber being constructed, as was necessary to the architectural design, and this space being open to outside rentals in the few cases where it was not utilized for the purposes of the bank officials. With an institution of the magnitude of the Bank of Commerce, it cannot be said that the policy is not founded on good business principles, having regard both to the impressive or advertising potentialities and the growth of the country. As the outlay was made for the future it was not thought fair to the present shareholders to charge the expenses of construction against current account. Instead, therefore, of introducing a suspense account in the books, an arrangement was made by which the Dominion Realty Company, which it is to be presumed is an auxiliary company, advanced the money for the construction of the smaller buildings. These buildings are rented to the Bank of Commerce upon reasonable terms, the rentals to be applied in retirement of the bonds and based on the entire payment of the bonds in a fifteen years' period, which would apparently indicate an annual rental about on a basis of seven per cent. of cost. There being still a proportion of cost not covered by the bonds, the Bank has advanced $600,000, for the purchase of shares in the Realty Company, all of which has been written off.

In the Annual Statement, bank premises are valued at $1,300,000, $300,000 having been added this year for handsome new buildings in Montreal and Vancouver. Against this, $1,300,000 are lands and buildings carefully revalued, (with allowances for depreciation), at $1,951,600, and safes and fixtures at $478,200, making a total of $1,429,800, exclusive of the $600,000 expended for shares of the Realty Company.

RAILWAY OVERBUILDING

IS RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSING TOO QUICKLY IN ONTARIO?

The Views of a Writer to the London Economist—The Province is Becoming Too Much of a Gridiron—Comparisons With Ohio and Indiana—Toronto, as the Focus, is Excited.

The prospective building of new lines of railway in Western Ontario with Toronto as the focal point has reached its culmination in the almost wholesale surveying and filing of new lines of entry by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., followed by the G.T.R., probably in self defence. The discussion of the matter has been deferred at the request of the city of Toronto by the Minister of Railways till March 18th. The proposed routes of three competing companies practically dismember the eastern territory of the city and its suburbs, including a summer residential district and playground. The railroads have already existing rights of way into the city and it is on the face of it preposterous that they should be allowed to desolate a most valuable suburban section. Canadian cities are much behind American municipalities in this regard. For example, in Buffalo the question of grade crossings was settled more than a dozen years ago and every level crossway was abolished.

The local excitement over the matter leads to the larger question of railway expansion in Ontario and on this point the views of a Toronto correspondent of the London Economist are of interest. The writer describes himself as having forty years experience in railway traffic in Canada, so that he must have been a G.T.R. officer and possibly his views are unconsciously tinged with an inclination in that direction.

The Economist contributor believes that every encouragement is well founded for extensions in the vast fertile territory west of a line drawn through Port Arthur. He goes on to say:

The proposed extensions from Sudbury, or any other similar point, to the Hudson or James Bay, require very careful consideration, to say the least, and will be in the nature of an experiment, from the best information now at hand.

The route for the Transcontinental Railway, Winnipeg to the Atlantic Ocean, as selected, will, I consider, give excellent traffic results in the near future, as it will open up a new territory known to be rich in timber and minerals as well as large sections available for agriculture.

The population of old Ontario is not increasing, but is practically at a standstill, owing largely to the drain made upon it by the known advantages of the Northwest, and also "New Ontario," which has become especially attractive to the young men of the eastern provinces.

Manufacturing industries of the province are unquestionably increasing at a rapid pace and in a very substantial manner, but let us glance at the railway schemes which are, or will be, placed before the British public by promoters more interested in the construction of such railways than in their continued success after completion. These projected lines are of a competitive character, reaching points of limited productive capacity, and competitive with old and well-established railways, and such new railways for many years to come will be classed as unnecessary lines.

The present railways have excellent double tracks, with trunk lines extending from Montreal to the Detroit River and the Niagara frontier, reaching all important cities and towns in the eastern provinces, with lateral branch lines serving the country to the extent of fully meeting all the requirements of the somewhat restricted local territory that is considered suitable for cultivation.

In addition there is the magnificent great lakes and St. Lawrence water route throughout the season of navigation (a period of over seven months), the canals, rivers and lakes, affording a water route not excelled in the world, including the new canal, the "Trent Valley," from the Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, which is near completion, a couple of hundred miles being already open for traffic.

Then the Dominion Government of Canada has under survey a canal via the Ottawa River and the French River, from the Georgian Bay to the River St. Lawrence, which will still further multiply competitive conditions in Ontario.

Yet in face of all these existing transportation facilities, and with a comparatively limited population, it is proposed to construct a railway from about Belleville, or adjacent thereto, which will parallel the water route as well as existing and established railways, 100 miles to near Toronto. The company proposing to build this line is evidently prompted more by a spirit of revenge than by a businesslive interest in its shareholders, but, being a strong concern, may be able to withstand the drain that is sure to result from this certain to be unprofitable line. It means British or other capital competing against itself.

As a further illustration of the railway construction mania now existing in this country, take the two railway lines now being built from Sudbury to a point near Toronto, both being located over practically the same route, and so close to one another as to be within sight of each other in many places, and extending through a country which for its major portion is almost unsettled, and practically unfit for cultivation, with its best timber cut and sent to market via available water routes. In the latter northern territory it is a common saying that there is "not land enough for a crow to live off, or to find a grave deep enough to bury a man."

I would, therefore, earnestly draw the attention of investors to the danger of loss they will likely incur if they assist the present reckless railway building in the older portions of Ontario and Quebec.

These provinces are being what may be termed gridironed with railways, the later constructed or projected ones being mostly in close competition with the older lines, capitalized with money invested in the Canadian Pacific, Michigan credit.

Central, Grand Trunk, and their affiliated railways.

To illustrate my point, it may be sufficient to state that upon reference to the Government reports of Canada and the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, (1904), it will be seen that (according to the last census), our Ontario railway mileage now equals 7,352 miles, or 33.7 miles per 10,000 inhabitants, while the well settled territory, relatively situated in the United States, such as Indiana and Ohio, have but 25.7 and 20.7 miles respectively per 10,000 inhabitants.

It is also pertinent to this subject to point out that whereas the net receipts from operation of the 24,000 miles of

BANK OF
NOVA SCOTIA
INCORPORATED 1832

Capital $3,000,000
Reserve Fund $5,250,000

Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.
General Manager's Office: TORONTO

A general banking business transacted

Savings Accounts opened by deposit of $1 or over.
Interest added four times a year

FOR THE INFORMATION OF DEPOSITORS
This is the only Bank having its Head Office in Canada that submits its books and statements to examination by strictly independent auditors

ESTABLISHED 1873
THE STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
Head Office, - - - - Toronto

BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

The accounts of Commercial, Manufacturing and Business firms solicited.
Special attention given to the collection of notes and other commercial paper in all parts of the world.

Savings Bank Department in Connection with all Branches

railway in Indiana and Ohio and adjacent states, included in "Group III." of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Report (1904), amount to the sum of $3,023 per mile, the average net receipts of all lines in Canada, with a mileage relatively the same (or 20,000 miles) are only $1,308 per mile of line. In other words, the railways of Ontario with a greater mileage in proportion to number of inhabitants, now earn about 44 per cent. of the revenue earned by competing lines located through territory relatively situated in the United States—many of which railways were struggling for existence and in the hands of receivers but a few years ago.

The new or additional railways in Ontario (for which route maps have been filed with the Government, as provided by law,) contemplate an increased mileage in this province of 1,763 miles, bringing the average per 10,000 inhabitants (as per last census) up to 41.8 miles, or over 25 per cent. in excess of railways in the United States included in "Group III." (30 miles per 10,000).

BLANKET ADVERTISING.

Propositions that Occupy Considerable Prominence in the Daily Press.

The blanket advertisements in some of the daily papers, particularly those of U.S. companies, should not attract the money or attention of any sensible person. It was that very clever financier Mr. R. M. Horne Payne, who told the English public to avoid U. S. companies advertising freely in Canada as they would the plague. The Sunburst Mine and the Uncle Sam Oil Company are recent instances of large advertisements in Canadian dailies. Usually the fact that the total capital is not stated is a fair measure of judgment on any flotation or exploitation. "The King of the North," described as the greatest gold mine in the world, may be a prospect of value, but its superlatives are too extravagant to attract any positive person.

There are a few general principles that seem to rule in advertisements of this sort. The public will do well to avoid any company which advertises largely that:

After a certain date the price of stock will be increased.

Dividends on stock purchased forthwith are guaranteed.

The amount of stock offered is stated without mentioning the capital.

And generally when the names of the directors are not mentioned or are unknown to the reader.

"A fortune in coal" may be obtained but not possibly through the agency which finds it necessary to emphasize the point so largely.

The individual who promises sure profits in the stock market is another phase. There is no royal road to riches through the stock market. There is one obscure person in Toronto who advertises himself as J. Mescall and, of all places he selects to go to are the offices of legitimate brokers to disperse the circular he has prepared. It begins as follows: "A snap," "Estimated profits $25,000 1st year," "Cobalt not in it with Mescall's infallilbe method of trading in New York stocks which I do not disclose and is not for sale." The terms are rather higher than most get-rich-quick tariffs, as members of the syndicate pay $50 cash and $50 for some short cuts in figures. For his services the infallible guide retains $25 weekly. He also advertises certain account books.

SEND FOR ONE.

Brouse, Mitchell & Co., brokers, Colborne Street, Toronto, are sending out to their friends a vest pocket calendar for 1907. It is a most convenient little thing as it can be slipped into the ticket pocket and is always available for reference. No doubt they will be glad to send one to any reader of the Financial Post who may write them a postal card, mentioning that fact.

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE.

Its Relation to Sao Paulo and Rio, in Which Canada is Interested.

Now that Canadian [illegible] is so largely engaged in Brazil [illegible] the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light [illegible] Power Co., and the Rio de Janeiro [illegible] Co., there is a considerable [illegible] comfort to shareholders in the [illegible] rate of the milreis has been [illegible] which Brazilian currency has experienced in the past. The milreis is nominally the equivalent of half a crown in par value, but it has never reached that equivalency, the nearest approach being 28 3-8d. in the last forty years. The promoters of Sao Paulo were extremely fortunate in the period of their purchase. When the system was first begun in 1899, the milreis low point was 6 11-16, and high 8 7-32, and was on a low basis for the first three formative years, with the result that the company received a fine value for their outlay. In these last three years the milreis has appreciated so that when the net earnings are converted into Anglo-Saxon equivalents, the results have materially appreciated. It is not uninteresting to shareholders in these companies to append a table giving the high and low value of the milreis in pence for the last forty years at ten-year intervals. The table follows:

	Low.	High
1866	22	26
1876	23 3-8	27 1-8
1886	17 1-2	22 13-16
1896	8	10 5-16
1897	6 7-8	8 3-32
1898	5 5-8	8 27-32
1899	6 11-16	8 7-32
1900	7	14 1-16
1901	9 23-32	13 13-32
1902	11 7-32	12 9-16
1903	11 5-8	12 5-8
1904	11 57-64	13 35-64
1905	13 19-32	18 1-16

Sao Paulo was listed on the Canadian Exchanges in 1902.

MONEY IS EASIER.

But Not Yet in Canada—Relief Here Cannot be Expected for a Fort-

That the severity of the world-wide money strain is past is evidenced by the Bank of England reducing its discount rate on Thursday from six to five per cent. It shows that the apprehension of gold withdrawals on account of American speculation has subsided. Time money in New York is lending at present for all periods at around six per cent. The Bank of France has been in a comfortable position practically all through the stress. Germany is still a little short of ready money, but the prospect of relaxation in rates is coming sooner than expected. Because call money in New York this week was down to 2½ per cent. is no indication, however, that money is going to be plentiful.

In Canadian centres, circulation has been returning from the Northwest and is now normal. Mr. C. A. Bogert, general manager of the Dominion Bank, expects a greater ease in money in two weeks' time. The snow blockade has prevented, however, people in the West sending out their grain or receiving supplies on which eastward remittances might be made. A certain amount is due the Canadian banks on grain shipments across the Atlantic.

Sterling Exchange has strengthened slightly.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased ...	[illegible]
Circulation, decreased ...	[illegible]
Bullion, increased ...	[illegible]
Other securities, decreased ...	[illegible]
Other deposits, decreased ...	[illegible]
Public deposits, decreased ...	[illegible]
Notes reserve, increased ...	[illegible]
Govt. securities, decreased ...	[illegible]

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week is 46.50 per cent, as compared with 38.97 per cent.

BOND INVESTMENTS

We own, and offer at attractive rates
Government
and
Municipal Securities
and
Corporation Bonds
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A REPRESENATIVE TABLE.

The Late Seventies and Early Eighties Were the Hardest Years in Ontario.

The following table of the Bank of Toronto's earnings and capital in the last fifty years is interesting as an index of the growth of the Province of Ontario and as an exhibit of the periods of depression in Canada. The Bank of Toronto felt these shocks of hard times as little as any institution. The effect of commercial crises is felt by banks to the full, not necessarily in the actual years of their occurrence. It will be observed that the poorest years of the bank were in the late seventies and early eighties.

Year,	Capital,	Profits,	Div.,	Reserve.
1857	£ 85,436	£ 10,299	10	£ 4,800
1858	$ 427,290	$ 44,317	8	$ 20,000
1859	$ 510,050	$ 57,391	8	$ 30,000
1860	$ 756,680	$ 89,154	8	$ 50,000
1861	$ 789,570	$ 89,235	8	$ 75,000
1862	$ 792,650	$ 89,947	8	$ 100,000
1863	$ 800,000	$ 81,320	8	$ 100,000
1864	$ 800,000	$ 75,603	8	$ 100,000
1865	$ 800,000	$ 82,121	8	$ 100,000
1866	$ 800,000	$131,770	8	$ 100,000
1867	$ 800,000	$144,715	8	$ 175,000
1868	$ 800,000	$134,674	8	$ 225,000
1869	$ 800,000	$140,423	8	$ 300,000
1870	$ 800,000	$140,383	8	$ 375,000
1871	$1,400,700	$231,959	8	$ 560,000
1872	$1,500,000	$273,132	10	$ 710,000
1873	$1,500,000	$253,304	12	$ 785,000
1874	$1,500,000	$280,272	12	$ 885,000
1875	£ 410,958	£ 56,529	12	£ 205,479
1876	$2,000,000	$255,111	12	$1,000,000
1877	$2,000,000	$200,426	10	$1,000,000
1878	£ 410,958	£ 32,968	8	£ 205,479
1879	$2,000,000	$165,198	7	$ 500,000
1880	$2,000,000	$187,218	7	$ 550,000
1881	$2,000,000	$204,465	7	$ 660,000
1882	$2,000,000	$231,367	7	$1,000,000
1883	£ 410,958	£ 55,007	8	£ 217,808
1884	$2,000,000	$239,169	10	$1,100,000
1885	$2,000,000	$250,483	10	$1,150,000
1886	$2,000,000	$264,729	10	$1,200,000
1887	$2,000,000	$255,325	10	$1,250,000
1888	$2,000,000	$260,460	10	$1,350,000
1889	$2,000,000	$281,448	10	$1,400,000
1890	$2,000,000	$281,845	10	$1,500,000
1891	$2,000,000	$282,449	10	$1,600,000
1892	$2,000,000	$282,725	10	$1,700,000
1893	$2,000,000	$284,997	10	$1,800,000
1894	$2,000,000	$247,184	10	$1,800,000
1895	$2,000,000	$204,325	10	$1,800,000
1896	$2,000,000	$207,065	10	$1,800,000
1897	$2,000,000	$208,129	10	$1,800,000
1898	$2,000,000	$210,659	10	$1,800,000
1899	$2,000,000	$214,098	10	$1,800,000
1900	$2,000,000	$231,727	10	$1,900,000
1901	$2,000,000	$277,121	10	$2,000,000
1902	$2,492,360	$325,372	11	$2,592,360
1903	$2,954,430	$423,200	10	$3,154,430
1904	$3,000,000	$443,425	10	$3,300,000
1905	$3,459,585	$464,896	10	$3,859,585
1906	$3,943,530	$544,295	10	$4,443,530

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GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

A COMPARISON OF THE TWO LIGHTING AGENCIES FROM AN INVESTOR'S VIEWPOINT.

The Great Increase in the Use of Gas—The Wider Prospects of Electrical Securities—Economy of Production Favors Gas—Some Interesting Figures.

Old shareholders in Montreal Gas and Consumers' Gas of Toronto, will remember the wave of uncertainity that passed over their minds when electricity was first introduced for lighting purposes. Gas stocks all over the world in the eighties were depressed on account of the fear of electrical competition. Electricity has subsequently demonstrated itself as an essential public and domestic illuminant, but still the earnings of gas companies improve and their returns to shareholders are if anything, on the increase. While Montreal Gas has been merged into Montreal Heat, Light & Power Co. there is still a line of comparison furnished in the annual reports, but perhaps the more interesting comparison is that between the Toronto Electric Light Co. and the Consumers' Gas Co., which shows that on a lower capitalization the gas company is able to earn considerably more money. There is, of course, a greater possibility in the future for electrical companies because light, heat and power through electric agency are still in a formative condition.

Gas consumption has been enormously increased, almost revolutionized, in recent years by the more widespread use of gas for cooking and heating, improvement in its illuminating force through the invention of the Welsbach, Auer and kindred mantles, by the perfecting of the gas engine and in Great Britain by the popularity of the slot meter. A writer in the London Times has given some interesting figures comparing the question of economy, and his conclusions based on comparisons of street and domestic lighting contracts, and on investigations by leading authorities are as follows:—

	Electricity.		Gas.	
	Price per unit.	Work obtained from one penny.	Price per 1,000 cubic feet	Work obtained from one penny.
Street lighting........................	....	425 candle hours	....	740 candle hours.
Domestic lighting	4d.	72 " "	2s. 6d.	572 " "
Heating	1d.	17 pints of water boiled ...	2s. 6d.	44 pints of water boiled.
Power	1d.	1½-horse power per hour.	2s.	2½-horse power per hour.

In regard to investment return and stock appreciation the London electrical securities in the last three years have all shown decreases in price and yield while gas companies have exhibited a marked rise. In a measure this situation has been due to overhanging power projects causing uncertainty in regard to the electrical companies. In Canada, however, the electrical companies have shown greater appreciation.

Taking Consumers' Gas and Toronto Electric Co. the following is a comparison:—

	Average Price of Stock.			
	1900	1902	1904	1906
Consumers' Gas Co.	..217	212	205	204
Toronto Electric Light Co.	.133	153	143	162

The annual dividends in that period have been 10 per cent. Consumers' Gas Co. and 7 per cent. Toronto Electric Light, the yield being practically the same, close to five per cent. in each case. The Toronto Electric Light Co. now pays eight per cent., but with the increase in the stock quotations the yield remains on a parity with the Gas Company. The conclusion to be drawn is that Gas Company shareholders can look forward to the future with every degree of comfort, while Electric Light Company shareholders have the greater prospect of appreciation. As regards franchises, the gas companies have the advantage. Most of their municipal privileges are unhampered by time limits. Electric light companies being more modern have not the same perpetuity of franchise.

When the eyes of the investing public in Great Britain are being turned with keener interest to the Canadian field, it is not improbable that France will follow suit. The placing of several tens of millions of Pennsylvania Railroad issues in Paris is an evidence of the Frenchman's tendency to now go farther afield.

A firm of the standing of the Forgets with the French associations, are in a favorable position to take advantage of the opportunity for Canada. Other Montreal firms have placed bonds in Paris, and every thousand of dollars that comes in this way is a factor in improving the market on the two Canadian stock exchanges.

When the Mexican Government last year introduced the gold standard, it was not thought that the despised Mexican dollar would sell at a premium. The rise in the price of silver advanced the value finally to $1.10 and the coins were being exported from Mexico in such large quantities that the Government in November levied an export duty of ten per cent. on all their silver dollars exported from the country.

LONDON'S SUPREMACY

SHE IS STILL THE CENTRE OF THE WORLD'S FINANCE.

Sir Herbert Tritton Writes on the Subject in the New York Times—The Essentials to a Financial Centre—The Views of a Free Trade Financier.

The growth of the United States of America, decade by decade, in population, in trade, external and internal, and in accumulated wealth, is a continual marvel; while it compels the acknowledgment that it is destined to be continuously greater in the future. No wonder then that the question arises: Is New York now or will it ever be the financial centre of the world? The question is not one which is of academic interest only, nor is it one which is asked in New York alone. On the European coasts of the Atlantic and on the American coasts of the Pacific the interest in this question is keen to-day, and likely to be keener in the future.

There can be no doubt that London has been the financial centre of the world since Venice and later Amsterdam successively lost that proud position, and that she holds it rather by force of circumstances than by either good fortune or good management.

Her supremacy does not to my mind seem as yet seriously threatened, though Paris, Berlin, and New York have each made great strides of late years in the international race.

I postulate the following reasons for her position, and I predict that when they are found united in any other centre, whether in the Old World or in the New, London will have to bow and confess herself beaten.

1. To be a financial centre of the world it is necessary that a city should be the unquestioned financial centre of its own country.

2. That its own country should sell to all nations, should lend to all nations, and should buy from all nations.

3. That it should have large accumulated resources seeking worldwide outlets.

4. That it should have a mercantile marine as large as, or larger than, the aggregate of any other two or three countries combined.

5. That its sons should be able to hive off to distant shores retaining their citizenship, and be proud to administer and govern dependencies and colonies, not as separate units, but as parts of a great whole.

6. That cost of production and consequent power to export not be enhanced by unnecessary legislation.

7. Last, but not least, that a well grounded confidence exist throughout the world that her coin of the realm—that in which values are computed—her money of accounts, be a definite and unchanging weight of gold, and that there be a certainty that all holders of documents whereby is assigned to them at a given date such and such a value expressed in that money of account, shall be able, without let or hindrance, to obtain, if they desire, the equivalent weight in gold of the prescribed fineness at the moment when they are entitled to claim it.

A treatise might be written on each of these propositions, but it free admission of the greater part of the latter.

6. But it is in the last of my propositions that I find the chief reason for the predominance of London as the financial centre of the world.

A banker of many years' standing, I look back with pride and satisfaction to the part played by the City of London during the raging of the bimetallic controversy, when, as it is generally acknowledged, "one square mile" stood apparently "contra mundum" and conquered. The adhesion of our gold standard thus assured, other nations, notably the United States and Germany, fell into line, but France, as a member of the Latin Union, still holds to a "limping standard," while India has actually adopted one of the same nature.

France may claim that in times of great demand of gold she can prevent its export by imposing a premium thereon and thus keep her rate of discount steady, but this practice effectually shuts her out from attaining that financial standing among the nations to which she would otherwise be entitled. In Germany a different method is understood to be used to prevent or delay the free export of gold, viz., the disfavor, I had almost used a stronger word, meted out by the highest financial authorities to any who at an inconvenient time would dare to require gold for export.

In the United States the intervention of the Treasury or the nonintervention according to the views held by that Minister at any given time, so materially affects the price of exchange by securing indirectly that which the Bank of France goes directly—viz., the establishment of a premium on gold, that New York suffices now to inquire how far in the case of New York these conditions are fulfilled.

1. It may be presumptuous is one who has not recently visited the United States to ask whether New York is really the financial centre of the country. Apart from stock exchange transactions, I am under the impression that Chicago might put in a claim, but I readily admit that I do not believe it could be substantiated.

2. The United States is, from its geographical range and climatic conditions, so self-contained, and its magnificent resources demand such a vast capital for their development that the incentive to foreign trade is not nearly so strong with her as with us.

3. If we except from the mercantile marine tonnage of the United States that employed on the rivers and the Great Lakes, her sea-going tonnage is, save in the North Atlantic trade, quite insignificant. The example of France is not encouraging to the advocates of bounties either in tonnage or mileage.

Great Britain and her independencies own more than half the aggregate world's tonnage.

4. The colonial policy of the citizens of the United States has not yet had much chance of asserting itself; it seems still to be of an experimental order.

5. The fiscal system of the United States, which has admirers on this side, and not only admirers, but advocates strenuous and persistent, is admittedly a factor in keeping up the cost of production. For fifty years this country has gone on opposite principles, and has no reason, judging from the returns of exports and imports, to regret the is, without question, like Paris, unfavorably situated and rendered thereby less able to take its proper place among the nations.

In London, on the other hand, the only place of which this can be said, the influx and efflux of gold is absolutely free.

Here gold accommodates itself to the movement of the exchanges undeterred by the frowns of the mighty and unhindered by artifices or regulations.

We have our own disputes, it is true, as to this gold question, but these turn on how to facilitate at the least cost to the nation the movements of bullion, not how to hamper or to reverse their natural course.

The more clearly the true conditions affecting the trade of the world—that exchange of goods against goods perpetually in progress—are understood, the better for international trade.

It is possible that we may see a sort of duality established between new York and London, each keeping a central stock of gold subject to the issue of gold certificates against it current on either side, and thus the actual transmission of bullion across the Atlantic and back again may be minimized. In this way New York would undoubtedly make a great stride toward financial supremacy.

I feel tempted to add the conviction of an old free-trader held for many years, that when, if ever, the United States adopts external free trade, though the shock to her internal trade would at first be great, while the benefit at first to this country would be as great in the long run, she would so effectually undersell Great Britain that our supremacy would be wrenched away from us in spite of other and unfavorable conditions.

A group of shareholders in the Ontario Bank were discussing with an official of the Banking Association, their situation. One shareholder advanced the idea that everything should be put back to the position occupied on the eventful Friday before the Ontario Bank was transferred to the Bank of Montreal. The banking official told him his argument reminded him of the story of the sailor who had received twenty lashes. On going below from his flogging he met one of his comrades who was what was known as a 'sea lawyer.' "Bill, I have been looking up your case," said he, "They can't give you twenty lashes." "Can't," said Bill, "That's all you know about it; they 'ave.'"

Earning Power
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CANADIAN SECURITIES

Our chart, giving quotation record, capitalization and earning power of active Canadian securities, mailed on request.

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A MODEL REPORT

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA SHOWS RECORD EARNINGS.

The Rate of Earnings Was 23.89 per Cent.—Largest in the History of Any Canadian Bank—Also the Highest Percentage of Reserve.

The first annual statement to be issued from the head office of a bank in Canada with a certificate of chartered accountants attached is certainly a most remarkable one. The Bank of Nova Scotia exhibits the largest percentage of earnings to capital and the greatest overplus of reserve of any bank in Canada. With dividends on a twelve per cent. basis, a rate paid by only two other institutions, the Dominion and New Brunswick, it is natural that its stock should be selling higher than any other Canadian bank security.

The most noticeable features in the annual statement are:

Increase of earnings to $653,516 in 1906 from $478,507 in 1905, an advance of 36.36 per cent.; the ratio to average capital being 23.89, a high water-mark in Canadian banking annals.

Reserve fund increased by $210,000 to $5,250,000, or 175 per cent. of capital.

Cash reserves advanced from $6,770,147 in 1905, to $8,445,961 in 1906, or nearly 25 per cent.

The deposits are the only items of the statement that have not progressed with equal pace. These are $24,888,393 in 1906, as against $23,066,745, an increase of $1,822,648, or about eight per cent. Under ordinary circumstances this increase would be considered most satisfactory. The increase in earnings therefore becomes all the more remarkable. In relation to the deposits it must be remembered that the bank has the Maritime Provinces for its chief depository field, and while the year has been prosperous, the progress of prosperity has not been as great as in Ontario or the west.

In looking over the figures, on account of the remarkable earnings, one is inclined to scrutinize other items in the accounts more closely to see if the great showing on credit side of profit and loss was due to any contribution from some other heading. The statement is, however, unimpeachable. Even overdrafts authorized but not specially secured, amounting to $140,282, are separated in the assets and these are only $11,000 more than last year. Bank premises which can sometimes be made an elastic item are increased to $428,452 from $250,000, but it is shown by the bank's heavy expenditures during the year, the outlay was actual, and when all the permanent banking houses it now possesses are taken into consideration the item allowed for bank premises is most conservative, and compares favorably with any other institution.

The seventy-fifth annual report contains a list of investments, which consists of provincial, municipal and railroad and a few sundry bonds. An interesting chart is appended showing from a shareholder's standpoint the progressive book value of each share of capital plus reserve from 1880 to 1906. The value begins in 1880 at 128 and is shown at 215. The average of all other banks combined is 167.

The report is admirable in its arrangement, and the list of investments in most properly exhibited to the shareholders of the bank. The conciseness of the statement is in keeping with its excellence, and both are a most speaking tribute to the methods and genius of Mr. H. C. McLeod and the executive talent which has placed the Bank of Nova Scotia on so high a pinnacle.

The Metropolitan Life Co. will erect a tower in New York, as an annex to their main building. The tower when complete will be the tallest structure on earth. Height 690½ ft.; number of stories below sidewalk, 2; grand total floor area of new Metropolitan building, 1,035,663 square feet (about 25 acres).

BANK OF HAMILTON

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. WILLIAM GIBSON, President. JOHN PROCTOR. GEORGE RUTHERFORD
HON. JOHN S. HENDRIE. CHARLES C. DALTON. CYRUS A. BIRGE.
J. TURNBULL, Vice-President and General Manager.
H. M. WATSON, Assistant General Manager and Superintendent of Branches.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000; RESERVE FUND, $2,500,000; TOTAL ASSETS, $32,000,000

LIST OF BRANCHES:

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Atwood
Alton
Ancaster
Beamsville
Berlin
Blyth
Brantford
Brantford, East End
Chesley
Delhi
Dundalk
Dundas
Dunnville
Ethel
Fordwich
Georgetown
Gorrie
Grimsby
Hagersville
HAMILTON—
Head Office
Barton St. Branch
East End Branch
West End Branch
Deering Branch
Cor. Barton and Sherman
Jarvis
Listowel
Lucknow
Midland
Milton
Mitchell
Moorefield
New Hamburg
Neustadt
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Niagara Falls South
Orangeville
Owen Sound
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Carberry
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Stonewall
Swan Lake
Winkler
Winnipeg, Man.
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SASKATCHEWAN
Abernethy
Battleford
Caron
Francis
Indian Head
Melfort
Moose Jaw
Mortlach
Saskatoon
Warman
Carievale

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fernie
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Salmon Arm

ALBERTA
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Correspondents in United States: New York—Fourth National Bank and Hanover National Bank. Boston—International Trust Co. Buffalo—Marine National Bank. Detroit—Old Detroit National Bank. Chicago—Continental National Bank and First National Bank. Kansas City—National Bank of Commerce. Philadelphia—Merchants National Bank. San Francisco—Crocker-Woolworth National Bank. St. Louis—Third National Bank.

Correspondents in Great Britain: National Provincial Bank of England (Limited).

L'ENVOI DES MOUTONS.

(Experientia Docet Stultos.)

With apologies to Kipling.

When Earth's last market is broken,
and Cobalt is blessed or denied,
When the oldest Bear has retired and
the yougest Bull has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need
it—lie down for an aeon or two
With the other lambs that are shorn
till the fleece has grown anew!

And those that "sold short" shall be
happy: they shall sit in a golden
chair;
Shall begin with a champagne cocktail,
and finish with vintage rare;
Shall find a real Balance to draw from
—£., and S., and D.;
But the total of our investments shall
be a notion of sense!

And no more the Broker shall praise
us, and no more the women shall
blame,
Until we have earned more money and
another chance in the game
Then he who backed and believed in the
"bloom" of each Silver Bar.
Shall pay for the thing as he dreamed
it to the God of things as they are.

—SOLOMON TOOTS.

THE
CENTRAL CANADA
LOAN & SAVINGS CO'Y.

The Twenty-Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the **Central Canada Loan and Savings Company** was held at the Company's offices in the City of Toronto on Wednesday, the ninth day of January, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon.

The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, having taken the Chair, Mr. E. R. Wood, Managing-Director, was requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.

After reading the notice convening the Meeting, the Secretary read the Twenty-Third Annual Report and the accompanying Financial Statement, as follows:—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Twenty-Third Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st. 1906, as follows:

After the payment of interest on deposits and debentures, and all expenses of management there remain net earnings amounting to $180,640 73, over 12 per cent. on the Company's paid-up capital for the year. These earnings have been disposed of as follows;

(a) By payment of four quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. each, being 8 per cent. for the year on $1,500,000 Paid-up Capital	$120,000.00
(b) By addition to Reserve Fund	50,000.00
(c) By balance left in Profit and Loss Account	10,640.73
Total	$180,640 73

The above addition to Reserve Fund increases same to $1,050,000, making it now 70 per cent of the present paid-up capital of $1 500,000.

The balance in Profit and Loss Account carried forward to next year is $37,769.45

The increase in deposits and debentures was $490,170,64, and in assets $537,061.37, the latter now amounting to $8,424,011.79.

The assets of the Company have, as usual, been carefully re-valued on a most conservative basis.

The books and accounts of the Company have been audited, and the Auditors' certificates are attached to the balance sheet.

The Inspection Committee have examined the Securities and documents in connection with the Company's entire body of assets, and their Report is appended.

GEO. A. COX,
President.

TORONTO, January 9th, 1907.

GENERAL STATEMENT

December 31st, 1906

ASSETS

Loans, secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate	$1,225,278.67	
Loans, secured by Bonds, Stocks and Debentures	3,693,885.81	
		$4,919,164.48
Bonds and Stocks, owned	$2.912,080.86	
Real Estate, including Company's Building	221,079.94	
Cash	371,686.51	
		$3,504,847.31
		$8,424,011.79

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,132,352.65	
Debentures, currency		2,316,008.24	
Debentures, sterling		2,357,881.45	
			$5,806,242.34
Capital, (subscribed $2,500,000) upon which has been paid		$1,500,000.00	
Reserve Fund, 31st December, 1905,	$1,000,000.00		
Transfer from Profits of year	50,000.00		
		$1,050,000,00	
Profit and Loss		37,769.45	
Dividend, due January 1st, 1907		30,000.00	
			$2,617,769,45
			$8,424,011,79

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For Year Ending December 31st, 1906

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 31st. December, 1905	$ 27,128.72
Net Profits for the year after deducting charges of Management, Interest on Debentures and Deposits, and making provision for all losses	180,640.73
	$207,769.45
Appropriated as follows:	
Quarterly Dividends, Nos. 88, 89, 90 and 91, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on $1,500,000	$120,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund	50,000.00
Balance carried forward	37,769.45
	$207,769.45

RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit, 31st December, 1905	$1,000,000.00
Transferred from Profits of Year	50,000,00
Balance Carried Forward	$1,050,000.00

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year:—

President:
HON. GEO. A. COX

Vice-Presidents;
F. G. COX
E. R. WOOD

Sir Thomas W. Taylor
E. W. Cox
Richard Hall
J. J. Kenny
F. C. Taylor
H. C. Cox
Wm. Mackenzie
Robert Jaffray
J. M. Housser
Chester D. Massey
Rev. John Potts, D.D.
G. A. Morrow

WINNIPEG NOTES.

The depth of the snowfall reported from St. John's observatory January 2nd, was 3 inches. This last fall of snow added to the unusual quantity which has fallen already this season all over the country, makes the record the heaviest in years. The snowfall in Manitoba for the last 10 years is as follows:—1895, 6 inches; 1896, 23 inches; 1897, 14 inches; 1898, 23 inches; 1899, 23 inches; 1900, 3.6 inches; 1901, 14 inches; 1902, 5 inches; 1903, 12.6 inches; 1904, 22.7 inches; 1905, 14 inches; 1906, 27 inches.

The Great Northern has purchased a great deal of property along Ross Avenue in Winnipeg during the past year for terminals. The Great Northern lines from Hannah, N.D., to Portage la Prairie, and from St. John, N.D., to Brandon have been completed and a train service established. These lateral lines will act as feeders to the main lines of the Great Northern and divert a portion of the grain carrying to the American ports.

Wood-cutting is almost at a standstill, for the snow in the woods is said to be four feet deep, and as the logs are cut and felled they immediately disappear in the snow, and are hauled out with the greatest difficulty. Trees cannot be cut close to the ground without the greatest labor.

It will cost lumbering interests thousands of dollars, as the same snow conditions prevail in the chief lumbering districts, such as the Carrot River, Dauphin, Prince Albert, Shell Creek, and even as far west as Edmonton. At Prince Albert more snow is said to have fallen in the woods this winter, than at any time in the recollection of men who have spent 50 years in the Northwest.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

CANADIAN DEBENTURES OFFER AN INVITING INVESTMENT.

Comparison With U.S. Cities—The Ratio of Security—Why a Large City's Issues Sell Better Than a Small Towns—Galt's Favorable Showing—Montreal's Rate is High.

Contributed by W. H. Lyon.

When the inquiring person with more money in the bank than he needs there seeks a safe investment in bonds he may choose from several classes. Government debentures are generally considered the very safest—paradoxically the bonds which have the least security are the most secure. For a Government bond is only a promise to pay, and, except by courtesy, one cannot sue the Sovereign. Municipal bonds as a class rank next to Government debentures, and in the argot of the street are "gilt edged" investments.

Excepting in the case of Government debentures, which pledge the credit of the state, the ultimate security of a bond depends on the value of the property liable to be appropriated to the payment of the debt. The questioner may ask, then, what specific property can be appropriated to the payment of a Municipal debenture? A holder of a real estate loan or corporation bond may appropriate specific property through foreclosure of a mortgage; on its face a Municipal bond, like a Government debenture, is only a promise to pay.

But the entire fund of the community lies at the disposal of the Municipal debenture holder through his possible recourse to the courts to compel the Municipal corporation to exercise its taxing power. If necessary to satisfy him it must levy a tax up to 100 per cent. of the value of all the taxable property within the corporation limits. The merit of the bondholder's security, then, depends on the ratio of this value to the town or city indebtedness. In a real estate mortgage the creditor considers himself well off if the property liable to appropriation is double the debt; a Municipal debenture creditor has property liable to appropriation amounting to from 8 to 25 times his claim.

Basing figures on data compiled in 1905 this ratio of net debenture debt to assessed valuation expressed in percentage terms for several Canadian cities runs in this wise:

Montreal	11.84 per cent.
Toronto	6.89 per cent.
Winnipeg	5.07 per cent.
Vancouver	7.48 per cent.

Montreal is one of the highest; Galt, one of the lowest, has only 2.75 per cent. debt. Or, to translate these figures back to terms of property subject to appropriation, the creditor has from 8½ times his claim in the case of Montreal to 36 times in the case of Galt.

How do Canadian municipalities compare in this respect with those in the United States. Taking several really at random: Cleveland, Ohio, with a population of 450,000 and about 9.35 per cent. of debt stands better than Montreal with 11.84 per cent. and worse than Toronto with 6.89 per cent. Dayton, Ohio, with a population of 85,000 has only 4.85 per cent. compared with Hamilton's 8.37 per cent., and Omaha, Neb., with a population of 125,000 has 6.50 per cent. compared with Winnipeg's 5.07 per cent. Cities in the United States differ from Canadian municipalities in having a strict debt limit imposed on them either by special charter provision or general state law. This gives the bond buyer the comfort of feeling that the ratio of his security cannot be impaired without the consent of the State Legislature, and has doubtless stood him in good stead on several occasions. The most effective block to the agitation for municipal ownership of public utilities in New York and Chicago lay in the fact that neither city could undertake it without exceeding the debt limit. As for getting the State Legislature to raise the limit—the up country or down the State member takes a soberer view than the agitated dweller in the metropolis.

Nevertheless, it may fairly be said that the investor in Canadian municipal debentures gets the better bargain. Many financial institutions in the United States must by law invest more narrowly than institutions doing corresponding work in Canada. This is true notably of the large system of Savings Banks existing under State supervision as depositaries for people of limited means for funds not expected to be freely subject to withdrawal. Demands of these institutions make a large market for Municipal debentures tending to lower their income return. Cleveland bonds yield at present prices approximately 3.80 per cent, while the debentures of Toronto, with a lower debt, yield approximately 3.95 per cent.

An element not calculable in figures affecting the price of Municipal bonds, may be termed "reputation." The debenture buyer wants to feel that no matter how good his security, he will never have to suffer the annoyance and delay of litigation. It is preposterous to suppose that a town like Galt or a city like Toronto would ever permit a moment's delay in the payment of obligations. It seems perhaps unjustly, less preposterous that the comparatively obscure town of Exzeeville may not be as prompt. So, though its munici- price. pal debt may be as small even as Galt's its debentures command a much lower

Negotiability is another element that cannot be expressed in figures. Since it is worth a very positive something to the owner of a piece of property to be able to sell it without delay and without loss, the extensive issues of large cities, like Montreal and Toronto, distributed among many holders and forming the subject of daily transactions naturally bring higher prices than debentures of smaller places with corresponding figurable security. The two "sentimental" elements of reputation and negotiability may combine to overshadow the figurable difference of debt ratios. Though Montreal has a debt percentage almost twice that of Toronto the debentures of the two cities sell on much the same basis with a little advantage to Montreal.

When debt percentages are always so small, "legality" should be a more immediate cause of anxiety to the investor. He can best protect himself against errors in the issuing of debentures by purchasing of a large and responsible bond house. Highly skilled counsel of such a house, especially expert in these matters, regularly rejects for illegality a large percentage of bonds offered. In other respects, too, a large bond house places expert knowledge at the disposal of its clients.

Eastern Canad[illegible] municipalities have met formidable c[illegible]petition in bidding for money of wes[illegible]n towns and cities. A community w[illegible] the rate for private loans is 8 p[illegible]cent. does not look aghast at paying [illegible] public loans a rate approaching 5 per [illegible]nt. Assessment returns in general in[illegible]icate a lower debt rate. Comparing p[illegible]rcentages:

Calgary	3.41	Berlin	6.01
Edmonton	4.47	Galt	2.75
Fort William	5.66	Guelph	7.95
Regina	1.56	Halifax	8.86

Question of another element in the desirability of Municipal bonds naturally arises here. Is the municipality growing? At first thought this seems to mean—is the security enhancing? Probably, however, the debt also increases and the percentage of debt remains constant. This is really a part of "reputation." It seems more preposterous that the prosperous growing community should default than the dull and stationary.

On a comparison of prices these western bonds appear to offer excellent bargains. During the past year:

Port Arthur bonds have sold to yield 4⅝ per cent.
Calgary bonds have sold to yield 4½ per cent.
As compared to:
St. Catharines bonds have sold to yield 4⅛ per cent.
Sarnia bonds have sold to yield 4⅜ per cent.

A word about the form of Municipal debentures addressed to municipal officers rather than to bond buyers—The investor, especially the large investor familiar with financial matters, strongly prefers straight term bonds; that is, with the principal all payable at the end of the term, and often will not consider at all an equal annual instalment bond, whereby the creditor has returned to him annually an equal sum combined of principal and interest—an annuity running for an indefinite term. He wants to keep his interest and principal distinct and does not want to turn himself into an actuary to effect the division. He wants, too, his principal falling due in large aggregate lump sums convenient for re-investment. The undesirability of equal annual instalment bonds naturally make them bring lower prices than straight term bonds of the same municipality would secure, and the bond house whose clients are largely among the more expert investors grows increasingly reluctant to deal in instalment bonds at all.

Begging pardon for this parenthesis—Canadian Municipal bonds are now selling at prices particularly advantageous to the investor. In a high money market such "gilt edged" securities as afford the largest disproportion between their income and the current money rate, naturally suffer most in the tendency to close the gap. So to-day Canadian Municipal bonds sell from 2 to 6 points below the average for the past five years—or the purchaser of a $1,000 debenture buys from $20 to $60 cheaper than a year or more ago.

OPTIMIST ON CANADA

SERIES OF ARTICLES IN THE LONDON FINANCIER.

The Editor, Mr. Barrett, on Canada—Grand Trunk Pacific—The Value of Hudson Bays—Conservative on Cobalt—Canadian Pacific—The Banking System.

With Canadian Pacifics and Hudson Bays holding the front of the stage in the London Stock Exchange, in the last six months of the year, and with the new issues of Grand Trunk Pacific guaranteed stock and Canadian Northern Debenture stock receiving attention, much space is being devoted to Canada in English financial papers these days.

Mr. R. J. Barrett, Editor of the Financier, who visited Canada early last autumn, has been writing a series of interesting articles on Canada to-day. His writing is sketchy, and his conclusions are optimistic.

Up-to-date, the conclusions are as follows:

Grand Trunk Pacific.

That the new Transcontinental Railway is a magnificent project.

That its scope and future influence on the prosperity of Canada are scarcely realized yet even there.

That the men who are at the head of affairs are earnest, far-sighted and clever organizers.

That the Dominion Government's co-operation, financially and otherwise, is enlightened policy.

That any bonds offered in this country should be quickly absorbed by British investors.

Hudson Bays.

That the Hudson's Bay Company is now asking a minimum price of £2 per acre for its lands.

That these lands are some of the best in the world, and are adapted for many other crops besides cereals.

That the lands alone are worth at least £10,060,000 at the rate mentioned.

That in 1910 the price will be nearer £4 per acre.

That the value of the company's town sites will by then have doubled, and

That the shares look like going to 250.

Cobalt.

That the whole future of the Cobalt camp rests upon whether the value of the ore continues in depth.

That Professor Hidden, F.G.S., of the Nipissing mine, confirms this.

That so far there is no reason to believe that the richness will not continue at depth.

That mines in Saxony, where the geological conditions are similar, have been profitably worked at 1,500 to 2,000 feet.

That while recognizing the wonderful richness of the camp, I express no opinion as to whether the shares of the shipping mines are worth purchasing at the present prices.

That what is wanted is a smelter in Canada.

Canadian Banking System.

That the Canadian banking system is admirably suited to the needs of the country.

That periodical revision of the Bank Act ensures the system being kept up-to-date.

That the note issues of the Canadian banks are as well secured as they could be.

That the circulation adjusts itself automatically in accordance with the country's requirements.

That the system of large banks with numerous branches best secures the distribution of capital in centres where it is most needed.

That in the words of that eminent banking authority, Mr. B. E. Walker, "capital marches automatically across the continent."

The Electrical Development Co.

That the Niagara power scheme is a triumph of engineering skill.

That current has just been satisfactorily conveyed to Toronto.

That success is thus absolutely demonstrated.

That an enormous demand exists for e power, and the future of the companies is assured.

That important and lucrative contracts have already been entered into, and numerous applications received.

That Sir Henry Pellatt and Mr. Frederic Nicholls are in the forefront of Canadian regard to-day.

That English investors may be congratulated upon achievement and prospects.

WOOD, GUNDY & CO.
INVESTMENT BONDS
6 KING ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

The Port Arthur District.

That Port Arthur is one of the most wonderful industrial creations of recent years in Canada.

That the future of the city and port is assured and will be of the greatest importance in the further development of the natural resources of the Canadian Northwest.

That the grain elevator of Port Arthur is unquestionably the largest and most noteworthy in the world.

That the mechanical equipment of the docks at Port Arthur is unique in Canada, and represents the most perfect plant of its kind on the American continent.

That history is repeating itself, and the once famous mining camp at Silver Mountain may yet prove one of the richest in the world.

That the development of Port Arthur as the lake terminal of the Canadian Northern Railway is of the greatest prospective significance to that system.

That time, enterprise and the judicious employment of capital will enable Port Arthur to become one of the great industrial centres of the Dominion.

The Granary of the Empire.

That boundless optimism reigns in the West.

That it is justified by what has been done in the past and is being done in the present.

That next year will witness the greatest rush in the history of the American continent.

That every English farmer who is not doing well in this country should make for the West.

That there is room for all—Now, but there will not be in a year or two.

That the Canadian Northern Railway, in opening up this wonderful wheat-producing country, has done great work not only for Canada but the Empire.

That some of the towns in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are destined to be great cities in the future.

Canada Foundry Co.

That no more completely or modernly equipped engineering works than those of the Canada Foundry Company, Limited, are to be found on the American continent or in Europe.

That these works show that Canadian enterprise and technical skill will enable the Dominion to hold its own in mechanical engineering in competition with either Europe or the United States.

That, considering that they have only been in existence four years, these works rank as one of the industrial wonders of the West.

Canadian Pacific Steamships.

That the Canadian Pacific Railway will ultimately "rule" the Atlantic.

That to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is largely due the initiative which has brought about the establishment of the Atlantic and Pacific steam services.

That the two "Empresses"—"Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland"—are among the finest boats crossing the Atlantic.

That they have speed, splendid sea-going qualities, and magnificent accommodation for passengers.

That the success of the freight and passenger business of the Canadian Pacific Railway with this country is largely due to the energy of Mr. Archer Baker.

A Western Country.

That the Western Canadian Cement and Coal Company, Limited, owns a remarkable property of great possibilities.

That satisfactory progress is revealed by inspection.

That the machinery, plant and system of manufacture adopted mark an immense advance on most of the current practice in cement manufacture.

That the industry will meet a widely-felt want.

That the results of the company's operations promise to be revolutionary in their effects upon the Canadian cement industry.

Canadian Northern Railway.

That Canadian Northern, Quebec, Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Guarantee Debenture stock is worth 105 at least.

That the Canadian Northern Railway has secured a dominating position in Canada.

That Mackenzie and Mann are two of the ablest men in the Dominion.

That the financial position of the company is exceptionally strong.

That from the completion of the first 100 miles the company has earned its fixed charges and operating expenses.

That there are splendid openings for both capital and labor in the Northwest.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

That the Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the wonders of the world.

Last year the company earned 20 per cent. on its lands.

The land holding is worth at least 95,000,000 dollars.

There is scope for a further 100 per cent. rise in the stock.

Grand Trunk Railway.

That the Grand Trunk is destined to play an all-important part in the future development of Canada.

That it constitutes the longest double-track railway under one management in the world.

That it occupies a splendid situation in the most thickly settled and productive portions of the Dominion, and that owing to its practically impregnable position in Ontario it must become the great distributor of Canada's manufactured goods.

That in point of construction and equipment the Grand Trunk is second to none on the American continent.

That the management is enterprising, prudent and efficient.

That its remarkable financial recovery within the past eleven years reflects the highest credit upon the capacity of all concerned in its regeneration.

Ogilvie Milling Co.

That the Ogilvie flour mills are a remarkable organization.

That the company's development has been impressive.

That it has attained mammoth dimensions.

That the company owns six mills in different parts of the Dominion.

That one of these is the greatest in the Empire.

That the Ogilvie elevators and grain stores are as remarkable as its mills.

That the company dominates the grain belt of the West.

Edmonton and Calgary.

That Alberta is a favored province, with delightful climate and vast advantages.

That an enormous immigration is the natural consequence.

That industrial development keeps pace with agricultural settlement.

That Edmonton and Calgary are cities of magnificent promise.

That Edmonton's population has grown twelve-fold in five years.

That three transcontinental railways will soon traverse its splendid site.

That building on an extensive scale is in progress.

That Calgary is the largest city in the province and is rapidly expanding.

That it is the Canpac's headquarters for the western division.

That a great distributing centre has been established there.

ST. ANTHONY ON COBALT.

The Temptations are Great, but he still Resists,

Has Providence, in the largesse which it has been bestowing upon Canada recently, added to her cornucopia by making a further benefice of much metal?

Or have the Fates as symbolized in the word 'Cobalt,' the demon of minerals, the Mephistopheles of mines, dangled an illusive lure before the man "who to-day is fancy's fool, as man hath ever been?"

These are the two questions presented by the new North of Ontario, now entering the fourth year of the public existence and completing the first year of extended development.

The "Stuff is there," [illegible] miner. The [illegible] at the distant [illegible] the existent fact.

Cobalt cannot be minimized.

It has been magnified to a degree almost unprecedented in the annals of mining if one could forget the demoniac proceedings of '49.

The situation is engrossing.

At times one wonders whether God or the devil is behind it all.

In any event, the Mammon of Unrighteousness plays a large part.

On the one hand we have the most amazing mineral wealth showing on the surface; gleaming veins of silver shining at the grass roots. Acres unsown by the hand of man, but enriched by the hand of God, yielding treasures that disturb the pessimism of the scoffer.

On the other hand, an equally amazing anomay,—The most conservative experts infected with the opulence of the gaze and exalted out of their sense of value. The enterprising parasite—who avoids paresis—whether he is lawyer, contractor, broker, or stock operator, has been profiting.

Money that would have been called a fortune ten years ago has been made in ten hours out of the situation.

"Soda Water the morning after" was furnished by the most conservative firm of mining capitalists in America, who threw up a temporary option on a fraction of the star-veined property of which they had been widely heralded as purchasing complete control.

In the camp itself a prospect, on which the pike of a pick or the dent of a spade had not been made, is selling on a basis of millions.

Again one asks whether it is Providence or Mephistopheles behind it all.

Providence enriching a great new Country?

Mephistopheles in a mask, urging the Fausts of to-day with visions of untold wealth to destruction in the ultimate glimpse of the "Walourgis Night?"

—ST. ANTHONY.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

Authorized Capital - $2,000,000

EDWARD GURNEY,
President

G. de C. O'GRADY,
General Manager

The management of this bank
are always willing to give full
information in regard to the
facilities they have to offer, and
persons desiring this information
may correspond with or interview
them at the

HEAD OFFICE
34 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Canadian Stocks

Quotations of Securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, with prices at closing on Friday of each week. In stocks listed on both Exchanges, prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active

Active Stocks

Range for year 1905		Range for year 1906				Friday, January 18		STOCK	Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred Stock	Bonds	Reserve	Last Dividend		Range for week ending Jan. 17, in market of activity				Closing one year ago January 18		Sales week ending January 17
High	Low.	High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid							Date	Per cent.	First	High	Low	Last	Ask	Bid	
								BANKS														
170½	155½	190½	Oct.	169½	Jan.	179	178	Commerce	50	10,000,000			5,000,000	1st Dec, s.-a. and bonus	3½ 1	179¾	180	178	180	173	171	558
270	248	283	Jan.	262½	*Dec.		265	Dominion	50	3,000,000			3,900,000	1st Jan. q.	3	265	265	265	265	272	270¾	40
219	213	233	May	210	Dec.		215	Hamilton	100	2,470,090			2,470,090	1st Dec. q.	2½	215	215	215	215	223	221	15
242	226	254½	May	225	Dec.	230	225	Imperial	100	4,778,700			4,584,375	1st Nov. q.	2½	228	228	228	228		239½	87
172½	160	176	Oct.	160½	Jan.	169	168¼	Merchants	100	6,000,000			3,600,000	1st Dec. q.	2	168¼	170	168	168½	168	165¼	204
		202½	Mar.	192	Dec.		192½	Metropolitan	100	1,000,000			1,000,000	1st Jan. q.	2							
230	220	230	Mar.	204½	†Dec.	216	215	Molsons	100	3,000,000			3,000,000	1st Jan. q.	2½					230	225	
261	250	261	Feb.	252½	Sept.		256	Montreal	100	14,400,000			11,000,000	1st Dec. q.	2½	256	256	256	256	259½	257½	123
285	261¼	297½	Nov.	273	July.	295		Nova Scotia	100	3,000,000			5,250,000	1st Jan. q.	3					280	278	
230	215	233	May	222	Dec.	226		Ottawa	100	3,000,000			3,000,000	1st Dec. s.	5	222	222	222	222	226	224	40
143	127½	145	June	139½	Jan.	140	135	Quebec	100	2,500,000			1,150,000	1st Dec. q.	1¾	135	137½	135	137½	145	140	7
229	209½	247½	Nov.	222	Mar.	250		Royal	100	3,900,000			4,390,000	1st Jan. q.	2¼	241¼	241¼	241¼		225½	224	18
132½	131½	155½	Mar.	133	Dec.	134		Sovereign	100	3,955,480			1,255,230	1st Nov. q.	1¼	133¼	134	133¾	134	143	141¼	32
238	218	250½	June	223	†April	230		Standard	50	1,456,320			1,556,320	1st Dec. q.	3		230	229	229½			
246	226	251	Feb.	222	Dec.		233	Toronto	100	3,943,530			4,443,530	1st Dec. s.	5		235	233	235	240	238½	
146	133	155	Mar.	138½	*Dec.			Traders	100	4,316,426			1,250,000	1st Jan. q.	1¼	140	140	140	140		146	40
147½	139¾	158	Oct.	143½	Jan.			Union	100	3,000,000			1,500,000	1st Dec. s.	4	151¼	152	152	152	145¼	140	40
								TRANSPORTATION														
177	131	201	Dec.	155¾	May	187½	187¼	Canadian Pacific Railway	100	121,680,000	37,853,333	89,200,459		1st Oct. s.	3½	191	192½	188½	191½	177½	177¼	1,318
96½	75½	102	Feb.	79¼	Dec.	79½	79	Detroit United	100	12,500,000		20,387,000	1,431,155	1st Nov. q.	1¼	82	82¾	80	80	96½	96	1,047
41⅞	10⅛	21	Aug.	16¾	July			Duluth	100	12,000,000	10,000,000									20	19¼	
110¼	100	108	Jan.	100	Oct.			Halifax Electric	100	1,350,000		00,000	195,000	1st Jan. q.	1½	104	104	104	104	106	102	15
38	14	50	Aug.	35	Mar.		46½	Havana Electric	100	7,500,000		8,[illegible]1,036								35	33	
97⅞	79	97½	May.	79	Jan.	86	84	Havana Electric, preferred	100		5,000,000			15th Jan. q.	1	85	85	85	85	82	79	50
		101½	Feb.	88½	*Dec.		91½	Illinois Traction, preferred	100	5,810,000	2,240,000	11,241,500		1st Oct. q.	1½	92½	93½	92½	93			109
145	189½					119¾	119½	Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie	100	14,000,000	7,000,000	44,295,000		15th Oct. s.	2	132	132	132	132	163	161	50
240½	212	284	Aug.	211	†Dec.	228	225½	Montreal Street	50	7,000,000		9,609,367	907,623	1st Nov. q.	2½	227	228	225	226	240	239¾	635
83	57½	110¼	Nov.	80½	Jan.	100		Northern Navigation	100	840,000			71,184	1st Feb. a.	6		99	*99	99	88		8
		33½	Feb.	27	*Dec.	32	30	North Ohio Traction	100	6,900,000		6,375,000		15th Dec. q.	¾	30½	30½	30	30½	32½		370
76½	61½	88¼	Oct.	69¾	Jan.	83	82	Richelieu and Ontario	100	3,132,000		222,406	254,660	1st Dec. q.	1¼	82½	82⅝	82	82	77½	76¾	215
		48	Nov.	38½	Oct.	48¼	47¾	Rio de Janeiro	100	21,993,900		20,900,000				47½	48	47	47½			2,075
142⅛	106½	146	Feb.	125	Oct.			Sao Paulo	100	7,500,400		5,500,000		1st Jan. q.	2	137¼	137½	137	137	144¼	144	76
35½	21	36¼	Jan.	25	Dec.	28⅝	28¼	Toledo Railway	100	12,000,000		10,854,000		2nd Nov. s.	1	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	34¼	34	250
112½	103	126	Mar	112	*Dec.	115	112	Toronto Railway	100	7,000,000		3,613,000	1,918,322	1st Jan. q.	1¼	114¾	114¾	114	114	112	111¾	302
		95	Nov.	88½	*Dec.	96		Tri-City, preferred	100	9,000,000	2,600,000		6,464,000	1st Nov. q.	1¼							
95¾	78	92	Mar.	80	Dec.			Trinidad Electric	100	1,164,000			720,000	10th Jan. q.	1¼					92½		
122½	104¾	122¼	Jan.	102½	Dec.	106	104	Twin City	100	18,000,000	3,000,000	15,566,000	1,010,205	15th Nov. q.	1¼	107⅜	107⅜	104¾	105⅜	120	119	483
192½	114½	190	Mar.	160	Oct.		175	Winnipeg Electric	100	4,000,000		3,500,000	686,934	1st Jan. q.	2	175	175	175	175	187		25
								TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER														
162	149	158¾	Feb.	145	*Dec.			Bell Telephone	100	9,000,000		2,325,000	3,132,876	15th Jan. q.	2		141	141	141	157½	156	6
214	206	209	Mar.	200	*Oct.			Consumers Gas	50	2,500,000			973,155	1st Nov. q.	2½	205	*206	*205	*205		206	99
60	37	77⅛	June	57½	Jan.	73	72½	Mackay, common	100	41,380,400				1st Jan. q.	1	73¼	74¼	72¾	73¾	61	60¾	2,660
76½	71¼	76⅛	June	68	Dec.	71		Mackay, preferred	100		43,437,200			1st Jan. q.	1	70¼	71¼	70¼	70¼	74¼	74	704
93	77¾	99½	Nov.	86	May	92	91½	Montreal Power	100	17,000,000		846,000		15th Nov. q.	1¼	92½	94¼	92¼	92¼	91¾	91	886
70	66½	70	Jan.	47½	Oct.	56	54	Mexican Light and Power Co	100	13,600,000		12,000,000				55	55	54	55	70	69¼	500
162½	145½	171	Nov.	152	July		158	Toronto Electric Light	100	2,991,910		1,000,000	300,000	1st Jan. q.	2	159	159½	157	159	160½	160	40
								INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS														
178	136¼	155	Jan.	130	Oct.	130		Canadian General Electric	100	4,700,000	300,000		1,671,082	31st Dec. q.	2½	134¾	136	134	135	150	147	113
28¾	16¾	34¼	April	20½	Nov.	24	23	Dominion Steel, common	100	20,000,000		10,044,833				24¼	24¼	24	24¼	28½	28¾	270
75¾	60¼	83½	May	60	Nov.	65	64	Dominion Steel, preferred	100	5,000,000						65	65	62	64	80	79¾	96
86½	59⅞	84½	Feb.	58	Nov.	63	62½	Dominion Coal	100	15,000,000							63½	63	63⅛	80	79	330
119	114	122	Mar.	112	Nov.			Dominion Coal, preferred	100	3,000,000		5,691,198		1st Aug. s.	3½					123	121	
104½	80	109¾	Mar.	95¼	Nov.	100½	98	Dominion Textile, preferred	100	7,500,000	1,940,000		b 6,966,660	15th Jan. q.	1¾	98¼	99	98¼	99	107½	106¾	5
118	88	100	Sept.	89	Jan.			Lake of Woods Milling	100	2,000,000				3rd Oct. s.	3					94	88	
122	110	115	Sept.	108	Dec.			Lake of Woods Milling, preferred	100		1,500,000			1st Dec. q.	1¾					113	111	
110	60	114	Jan.	97	Oct.			Montreal Steel	100	700,000				8th Jan. bal.	4½						104	
119	99	115	Feb.	106	Nov.			Montreal Steel, preferred	100		800,000			8th Jan. q.	1¾						111½	
69½	51¼	74½	Feb.	60	May	72	71	Nova Scotia Steel, common	100	5,000,000			b 3,838,000			70½	72	71	71	71	70½	117
122	109¾	125	Aug.	118	*Jan.			Nova Scotia Steel, preferred	100		1,030,000			15th Jan. q.	2					122	118	
								Ogilvie Flour	100	1,250,000		1,000,000		Sept. a.	7							
140	124½	130	Jan.	123	Dec.			Ogilvie Flour, preferred	100		2,000,000			1st Dec.	1¾	120	120	120	120	130	127	25
						270	260	Nipissing Mines Co	5	6,000,000				20th Jan. q.	3x2	277½	300	272½	288			

*Ex-div. †Ex-allotment

* Less than ten shares.

Inactive Stocks

Latest price		STOCK	Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds or Preferred Stock Outstanding	Reserve	Last Dividend		Range for year 1906		Last Sale
Ask	Bid						Date	Per cent.	High	Low	
		BANKS									
	147	British North America	243	4,866,666		2,141,333	5th Oct. s.	3	146⅛	141	146⅛
162	161	Eastern Townships	100	3,000,000		1,900,000	1st Jan. q.	2	163¼	160	161
159		Hochelaga	100	2,000,000		1,600,000	1st Dec. q.	2	163	†144	159
		Nationale	30	1,500,000		600,000	1st Dec. q.	1¾	124	121	124
		LOAN AND TRUST									
	120	Agricultural Loan	50	630,200		265,000	2nd Jan. s.	3			
125		Canada Landed	100	1,004,000		460,000	2nd Jan. s.	3 plus 1	125	117½	124⅝
125		Canada Permanent	10	6,000,000		2,200,000	1st Jan. s.	3	131	124	125
	160	Central Canada	100	1,500,000		1,050,000	1st Jan. q.	2	172	160	165
	75	Col. Investment, preferred	10	2,398,701		119,808	1st Jan. s.	3	89	75	75⅛
	71	Dominion Savings	50	934,597		80,000	31st Dec. s.	2	73	70	72
	124	Hamilton Provident	100	1,100,000		450,000	2nd Jan. s.	3	124	120	124
188	184	Huron and Erie	50	1,900,000		1,525,000	2nd Jan. s.	4½	188½	183	185
		Imperial Loan	100	735,467		65,000	2nd Jan. s.	2½	70	70	70
	124	Landed Banking	100	700,000		270,000	2nd Jan. s.	3	125	121	122
	105½	London and Canada Loan	50	1,000,000		225,000	2nd Jan. s.	3	111¼	105	107
118		London Loan	50	679,450		116,000	1st Jan. s.	3			
		Montreal Loan	25	500,000		400,000	15th Sep. s.	3½	138	*133½	136
		North of Scotland	£10	£50,000		£35,000	5 s.	plus 2½			
	158½	National Trust	100	1,000,000		400,000	2nd Jan.	1¾	157	155	156½
	131	Ontario Loan and Debenture	50	1,200,000		655,000	2nd Jan. s.	3¼	140	128¼	135
	90	Real Estate Loan	40	373,720		65,000	2nd Jan. s.	2½ plus ½	90	85	89½
		Toronto General Trusts	100	1,000,000		325,000	2nd Jan. s.	3¾	160	140	153
	110	Toronto Mortgage Co	50	724,550		290,000	2nd Jan. s.	3	115½	105½	115
		Toronto Savings	100	1,000,000		550,000	1st Jan. q.	1½			

Latest price		STOCK	Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds or Preferred Stock Outstanding	Reserve	Last Dividend		Range for year 1906		Last Sale
Ask	Bid						Date	Per cent.	High	Low	
		OTHER COMPANIES									
		British America Assurance	25	848,226		191,787	3 % passed		98	97	97
		British Columbia Packers, pfd	100	1,511,400	1,270,000		7 for year Nov. 20, '04		80½	59¾	80
57	53½	Canada Col. Cotton	100	2,700,000	b 2,000,000		15 Dec.	1	60	45	57
		Canada Life Assurance	400	1,000,000			1st Oct.	4	163	163	163
		Canadian Salt	100	500,000			1st Jan. q.	2	110½	*108	108
		Canada North-West Land	25	1,467,681					500	400	480
		City Dairy	100	565,000		7,500	31st Dec. q.		38	21½	36
		City Dairy, preferred	100	271,620			2nd Jan.	1¾	94½	*82½	89¼
		Confederation Life Association	100	100,000			1st Jan. s.	7½	285	272½	285
		Dominion Telegraph	50	1,000,000			15th Jan. q.	1½	121	*119	120
		Hamilton Electric Power, pfd	100	1,700,000	2,895,700		15th Jan. s.	2½			
		Imperial Life Assurance	100	450,000			1st Jan. q.	1½	149	149	149
		Intercolonial Coal	100	500,000	b 242.500	90,474	Sept. s.	3½	90	84	85
		Intercolonial Coal, preferred	100		219,700		Sept. s.	3			100
		Laurentide Paper	100	1,600,000			1st Feb. s.	3	107½	89½	93
	103	Laurentide Paper, preferred	100		1,200,000		1st Jan. q.	1	114¾	100½	109
		London Electric	100	404,610		75,000	1st Dec. s.	3	95	89¾	89¾
		London Street	40	500,000	b 550,000		31st Dec. s.	3½	97½	97½	97½
135	128	Montreal Cotton	100	3,000,000	b 350,000		15th Dec. q.	1¾	135	122	128
		Montreal Telegraph	40	2,000,000			15th Jan. q.	2	171	162	162
	120	Niagara Navigation	100	701,300	b 111,000	98,000	2nd Jan. s.	4	133½	117	122
	75	Niagara, St. Cath. and Toronto	100	925,000						75	80
		Ottawa Electric Railway	100	814,800		192,280	2nd Jan. q.	2	80		
		Western Assurance	20	1,500,000		419,836	passed		98	96	96
		Windsor Hotel	100	600,000	b 1,100,000		Dec. s.	4 plus 1	*105	100	105

NOTE.—s.—semi-annual; q —quarterly; plus indicates bonus; b. means bonds.

THE FINANCIAL CALENDAR.

Week ending Jan. 26th.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

January 21. Bank of Hamilton.
Bank of New Brunswick.
La Banque Provinciale.
London and Port Stanley Railway Co.
La Prairie Brick Co.
January 22. Metropolitan Bank.
Traders' Bank.
January 23. Bank of Nova Scotia.
Winnipeg Electric Railway.
January 24. Sovereign Life Assurance Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

January 20. Nipissing Mines Co. quarterly 5 per cent. Books close.
January 23. Toronto Railway Co.
Toronto & York Radial Railway Co.

C.P.R.'S GOOD EARNING.

C.P.R. earnings for the week ending Jan. 14, were $839,000, a decrease of $123,000 under last year. This was fully expected on account of snow blockades in the west. The increase since July 1 in gross is $5,986,000.

Grand Trunk earnings for the second week of January show a very handsome increase of $115,758, the gross being $768,754.

FISH AND FINANCE.

Mr. Kelly Evans, secretary of the Ontario Fish and Game Association, at the close of Friday's session, addressed the members on the importance of fish and game preservation to the financial interests of the Dominion. He made many excellent points stating that in 1902 by actual statistics 133,000 people came into the State of Maine to fish and shoot, whereas in 1906 the number had increased to 250,000, and $25,000,000 of money was estimated to have been spent by them. Ontario had nearly eight times as much fishing and shooting territory as the State of Maine and was much nearer to the large centres of population. As a result of American capitalists coming to Canada for recreation more money had been brought to the country for the development of its material resources. Mr. Evans drew attention to the alarming depletion of the food fish in the great lakes, and closed a brief but telling address of fifteen minutes' duration by an eloquent appeal to the members to help the cause by their personal influence in every possible manner. A resolution was passed by the meeting strongly endorsing the policy and thanking Mr. Evans.

Nova Scotia Steel.

Those close to the N.S. steel interest say that dividends on the common will be resumed shortly. Six per cent. is spoken of as a likely rate.

THE BOND MARKET

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 18

BONDS	Rate	Closing		Sales Week Jan. 18
		Asked	Bid	
Bell Telephone Co.	5	106¼	105	
Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co.	6			
Commercial Cable Co.	4		96⅛	200
Dominion Coal Co.	5	99½		
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	6	97	93	500
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	5	80	78	3,000
Dominion Textile Co., Series A.	6	94	91½	2,750
Do. Do. Series B.	6		91½	
Do. Do. Series C.	6	94	91½	4,000
Do. Do. Series D.	6	100	94½	
Halifax Electric Tramway Co.	5	104	100	
Havana Electric Railway Co.	5			
Intercolonial Coal Co.	5			
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	6			
Laurentide Paper Co.	6		109	1,000
Mexican Electric Light Co.	5	78¾	78	2,000
Mexican Light & Power Co.	5	84½	84	13,500
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	4½	101		
Montreal Street Railway Co.	4½		103	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. 1st Mtg.	6			
Do. Do. Cons. Mtg.	6		100	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	6	118		1,000
Price Bros. Co.	6			
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, L. & P. Co.	5		78	48,500
Saint John Railway Co.				
Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P. Co.	5		93⅝	3,500
Winnipeg Elect. Street R'y. Co.	5		102½	
Montreal Water & Power Co.	5			
Montreal City, Stock	7			
Do. Stock	4			

CURB QUOTATIONS.

WEEK ENDING JAN. 18th, 1907.

NAME	Stock Issued.	Aereage.	High	Low	Last	Sales Week ending 10th.
Abitibi & Cobalt Mining Co.	2,500,000	40	44	30	44	24,200
Beaver Silver Cobalt Mining Co.	500,000	20	30	30	30	100
Buffalo Mines Co.	1,000,000	40				
Cobalt Contact Silver	300,000	40	50			
Cobalt Silver Queen	1,500,000	58	2.35	2.25	2.25	24,150
Clevcland Cobalt Silver Mines	1,000,000	114				
Coniagas	4,000,000	40	4.95	485	4.95	580
Foster Cobalt Mining Co.	1,000,000	40	2.68	2.55	2.55	5,425
Green-Meehan Mining Co.	2,500,000	40	1.47½	1.44	1.47	13,715
Kerr Lake Mining Co.	3,000,000	52				
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines	2,500,000	80				
Peterson Lake	3,000,000	225	55	50	53	19,250
Red Rock Silver Mining Co.	1,000,000	40	1.50	1.30	1.50	25,447
Rothschild Cobalt Co.	500,000	40				
Silver Bar Mining Co.	500,000	40				
Silver Leaf Mining Co.	5,000,000	40	25	20	20	44,350
Temiscaminque	2,500,000	40	1.80	1.07	1.65	1,925
Trethewey	1,000,000	40	2.00	1.96	1.96	6,195
University Mines	1,000,000	56	12.25	12.00	$ 12	30

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

NAME	Stock Issued	Bonds and proof stocks	High	Low	Last	Sales Week ending 10th.
Brit. Col. Packers' Ass'n. Com.	1,511,400	$1,270,000				
Canadian Gold Fields			7¼	7¼	7¼	2,000
Canadian Oil Co.						
Consolidated Mining & Smelting	4,698,886		1 42	1 40	1 40	65
Canada Cycle & Motor Co.	800,000					
Dominion Park						
Havana Central	6,250,000	6,250,000	78	78	78	5,000
Illinois Traction Com.	5,810,000	3,214,300				
Mexican			58	58	58	90
Quebec Railway, L. & P. Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000b				
Rogers, Wm. A., Pref.	900,000					
Shawinigan L. & P.			42½	40	42	635
Tri-City Railway & Light Co.	9,000,000	2,600,000	26	26	26	20
Western Bank of Canada	555,000					10
Yukon Loan & Trust Co.						
Rogers, Wm. A., Com.	750,000	900,999				

b Bonds

Railroad and Street Railway Earnings

Gross Earnings

	Week ending	1906.	1907.	Changes.		From date mentioned to the last week for which earnings have been reported.				
						Date.	1906.	1907.	Changes.	
Canadian Northern	Jan. 7	78,800 00	107,100 00	plus	28,300 00	July 1	2,772,000 00	4,023,200 00	plus	1,251,200 00
Canadian Pacific	7	1,021,000 00	1,059,000 00	plus	38,000 00	July 1	32,047,000 00	38,126,000 00	plus	6,079,000 00
	Jan. 13	1,022,000 00	899,000 00	minus	123,000 00	July 1	33,069,000 00	39,025,000 00	plus	5,956,000 00
Grand Trunk System	Jan. 7	613,954 00	756,517 00	plus	142,563 00	July 1	21,363,559 00	23,405,666 00	plus	2,042,107 00
	Jan. 13	652,999 00	768,754 00	plus	115,755 00	July 1	22,016,558 00	24,174,420 00	plus	2,157,862 00
Minn., St. Paul & S.S.N.	Jan. 7	200,579 86	178,355 82	minus	22,224 04	July 1	6,350,302 09	6,920,484 91	plus	570,177 82
Detroit United	Jan. 7	88,327 00	99,696 00	plus	11,369 00	Jan. 1	88,327 00	99,696 00	plus	11,369 00
Halifax Electric Tram.	Jan. 7	2,736 76	2,904 07	plus	167 31	Jan. 1	2,736 76	2,904 07	plus	167 31
Havana Central R'y.										
Havana Electric R'y.	Jan. 6	29,992 00	34,211 00	plus	4,229 00					
	Jan. 13	29,754 00	33,019 00	plus	3,265 00					
Illinois Traction						Jan. 1				
London Street Railway						Jan. 1				
Montreal Street Railway						Jan. 1				
Northern Ohio Traction						Jan. 1				
Toledo Railways & L.						Jan. 1				
Toronto Railway Co.	Jan. 7	52,876 87	57,892 18	plus	5,015 31	Jan. 1				
Tri-City R'y. & Lt. Co.						Jan. 1				
Twin City						Jan. 1				

NIPISSING MINES.

The company has completely reorganized its board with the following officers: Samuel Newhouse, president; W. B. Thompson, vice-president; F. W. Holmes, treasurer; David Fasken, of Toronto, secretary. The new directors are Lyman B. Randall, of Eugene Meyer jr. & Co., and W. B. Thompson, of Hayden Stone & Co. The Nipissing pays its quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. with bonus of 2 per cent. on Monday, Jan. 21. As a matter of fact, it was made payable on Sunday, Jan. 20. The stock has decidedly improved

Mr. E. B. Hosmer, son of Mr. C. R. Hosmer, of the C.P.R., and Mr. H. J. Lawrence have joined the firm of Messrs. Alex. Paterson & Co., Montreal.

Mr. J. W. Baillie, of J. W. Baillie & Co., and Mr. Alfred Morrow, formerly of Deacon & Morrow, have united in partnership under the firm name of Baillie & Morrow. Their office is in the Home Bank building, Toronto.

It is said that $20,000 has been offered recently for a seat on the Montreal stock exchange and was refused, the price asked being $24,500.

The net profits of the Halifax Electric Company for 1906 were $141,808, as compared with $108,774 in 1905.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Toronto shows a fair increase this week over corresponding time last year, and Montreal a slight decrease reversing the situation of last week. Winnipeg makes another good increase of 22 per cent. Hamilton shows a decrease and Ottawa a fair increase:

Montreal	$30,127,301	$30,299,704
Toronto	25,788,159	24,892,291
Winnipeg	9,471,016	7,560,922
Ottawa	3,215,945	[illegible],806,821
Hamilton	1,519,614	1,590,453